

he Carolina Farmer

NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE



APRIL, 1956

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the Carolina Farmer

APRIL, 1956

Volume 11 Number 4

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

In our somewhat prejudiced view, there are several things in this issue you will enjoy . . . On page 10, Bill Crisp digs deep into the reasons for the success of rural electrification . . . And Becky Rivers follows up on page 12 with the warm story of a boy who wanted to be wanted . . . You'll find stories on several appliances, including one that will steam away certain troubles. Happy Landings!

THE COVER gives you a sweeping view of a rolling hill on top of the world. Well, anyway, on top of North Carolina. As if everyone didn't know, Max Tharpe found this early touch of spring in the Blue Ridge Parkway. Soon now this mountain wonderland will blaze with color, and before the snow falls again over three million people will have crossed this hill. We would recommend at you be among them.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM T. CRISP, Executive Manager

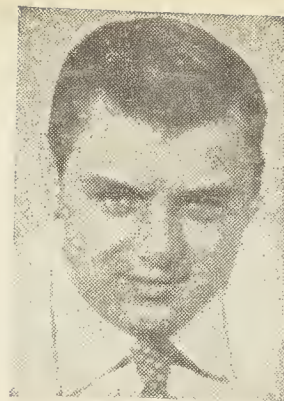
EDITORIAL BOARD: R. R. Edwards, Ann; E. D. Bishop, Shallotte; S. Burrus, Dobson; A. B. Hurt, than's Creek; J. E. Morrison, Nixon.

CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc. Second class mail privileges authorized at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Richmond, Va. Editorial offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Subscription price 42c per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office. Contents copyrighted 1956 by Tarheel Electric Membership Association,

FACING FACTS

*There are still
some things you
can't buy—*

By JERRY ANDERSON



NEAR THE END of last month's meeting of the board of directors of Tarheel Electric Membership Association (see page 8), a resolution was passed praising the work of J. A. Ward as president during the past year.

In addition to the resolution, several members of the board stood up to express their personal appreciation to Mr. Ward. His wonderful record is well known to these co-op leaders, and I think you should know about it too.

Mr. Ward lives on a farm near Rose Hill in Eastern North Carolina. He serves as Secretary-Treasurer of his local electric co-op, Four County EMC at Burgaw. As a member of the board he receives no salary or other compensation.

He gives liberally of his time to the management of the cooperative, as do hundreds of other directors throughout the state.

Through the years Mr. Ward has also been active in the affairs of the state association. He so earned the respect of co-op leaders throughout the state that last year he was named president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

That's when it all started.

The presidency of TEMA is no figurehead position. It demands hard work, devotion, and time—days and days and days of time.

In return, it offers only whatever satisfaction a conscientious man derives from the knowledge that he is doing an important and necessary job for thousands of farm families. No salary. Not even compensation for all the time a man must be away from his own work.

Time after time Mr. Ward made the lonely trip from Rose Hill to Raleigh. Many times he was away from home for several days—presiding at Congressional dinners in Washington, testifying before Congressional Committees, attending and guiding committee meetings, and sometimes, just

by his presence and example, inspiring a tired staff to do more than it was capable of doing.

And be sure you understand this: He was on nobody's payroll. He did these things because they had to be done, because he believed in them.

IT IS NOT TOO difficult to work and fight for a cause when you're being well-paid to fight. It's something else again when you fight solely because you believe in a principle. That's what Mr. Ward did.

And because he did, he made better men of the rest of us. By his example, I think he pushed aside the mist that sometimes surrounds our objective. Sometimes we get so absorbed with infighting and policies that we lose sight of what we're trying to do. Small things become too important, the big things are overlooked.

But because we knew Mr. Ward and worked so closely with him this past year, we know better how truly great this rural electrification program is, and how vitally important it is to the thousands of farmers like Mr. Ward. That makes it much more important to us, too.

We know now that there are some things and some men that you just can't buy with money. And, finally, we know why this program is so successful—why it was able to attract and hold men of Mr. Ward's caliber. Free men must fight for the things in which they believe. If they would touch their freedom with honor, they have no other choice. And in such a fight even the two great levelers, time and money, become unimportant.

No, you couldn't have bought the magnificent job Mr. Ward did for you last year with money. But you got him free because he believed in you and the electric system which you and your neighbors own.

Think about that sometime when you casually flip a light switch, will you?

FARMING

**The most important
Tar Heel farm news**

Senate Farm Bill Displeases Ike

At a press conference held in Washington late last month, President Eisenhower predicted a gloomy future for the farm bill passed by the Senate a few days previously. He implied that he would veto any farm bill resembling this legislation, because "I don't think it is a good bill and I don't think it is workable." The bill was amended about 40 times before the senators got through with it.



The President felt that the bill would bury farmers under their own crop surpluses and "break the prices still further." There has been a five-year decline in farm income, which dropped about a billion dollars last year.

Eisenhower did express hope for a bill "which can really be helpful to farmers," if legislators would appraise the thing "sensibly" and "rewrite the legislation."

The House had voted government price supports at 90 per cent of parity, which the Administration opposes. The Senate didn't go along with this, but wrote into the Senate version other features which would have the same effect of boosting support levels.

Hybrids Bring Profits

John Rice, director of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, says farmers can make the investment of a lifetime this spring. By paying \$1.50 for enough hybrid seed

corn to plant an acre, farmers can increase their profits by \$22.50 more per acre. Additional profit represents 15.3 more bushels per acre possible with certified seed rather than crib corn. Experiment Station experiments have proved that N. C. 27, Dixie 82, and Dixie 18 averaged over 15 bushels more per acre than open-pollinated or crib corn. Rice says that hybrid seed carrying the blue tag will be field inspected and laboratory checked by the N. C. Crop Improvement Association.

Wheat Disease Found

Wheat mosaic disease has been found in several wheat fields recently. The disease is caused by a virus and has been found in scattered areas of many North Carolina counties. Loss from the disease is not great, but it could be if it should become widespread. Mosaic is first seen when active growth of the wheat resumes in the spring. Diseased plants grow poorly and are yellowish. A close examination of leaves reveals a whitish or yellow-green mottling and striping of leaves. Afflicted plants are stunted throughout the season and yield poorly. It is thought that the disease is transmitted through the soil. Infection occurs only in the fall; the disease does not appear to spread in the spring. Fields known to be infected should not be used for wheat production for a number of years unless the farmer plants a resistant variety.

Nash Negroes Win Farm Award

Nash County Negro farmers accepted a challenge last year to raise the net farm income to the maximum on all of their farms. While they didn't quite reach the maximum, they emerged as North Carolina County of the Year for Rural Progress Among Negroes. Some of the things the Negro farmers achieved during last year were: production of 550 gallons of milk per cow; 14 dozen eggs per hen; and

nine pigs per sow, all significant increases over previous years. They raised their per capita cash farm income from \$776 to \$841. The value of non-cash farm products for food and feed was estimated at 4½ million dollars. Records show, too, that 75 per cent of the Negro farm families were producing a large amount of food for home consumption, compared to only 25 per cent in 1950. Everyone else benefitted, too, when Nash farmers began their move upward.

A major home appliance dealer indicated that there was a 20 per cent increase in calls for bathrooms and bathroom facilities over 1954. He said 90 per cent of the water pumps he sold went to rural families. The same dealer sold over 100 home freezers to farm families. Sales of washing machines and refrigerators increased by 47 and 62 per cent, respectively. Fertilizer and machinery dealers had similar stories to tell.

The trend also extended to better health facilities. Forty-four per cent of the babies born in the county were delivered in hospitals to 38 per cent in 1950. The percentage of immunization of children almost doubled since 1950. For the first time, a Negro medical doctor established residence and started his practice in Nash County.

Briefly . . .

Reports from North Carolina swine producers indicate that 160,000 sows have been or will be bred for spring farrowing.

* * *

Purchases of Grade A milk from North Carolina producers reached record high total of 689,328,172 pounds in 1955—an increase of more than 3 per cent over the previous record established in 1954.

* * *

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feeds on January 15, 1956, remained on about the same level as a month earlier.

* * *

There are now 60 Tar Heel growers offering certified Coastal Bermuda grass sprigs for sale.

* * *

In the winter of 1954-55, North Carolina dairy farmers fed only 59 per cent as much hay and silage to their cattle as Wisconsin farmers did.

In the **O**pinion of

JERRY VOORHIS

Executive Secretary, The Cooperative League



THERE IS A WAY TO CHANGE . . .

CBS RADIO commentator Eric Sevareid is warning us of trends in our country that ought to alarm every American.

Mr. Sevareid has broadcast that "the small family-sized farm and farm-family life are vanishing as fast as the Indian villages vanished a century ago." He explains that he means good farms of 120 to 300 acres, not tiny plots on rocky hill-sides.

Again Mr. Sevareid has pointed out that "the profit margin of small businesses has not only stopped growing but has sharply dropped while those of big business have continued to grow." By "small business" he means business with assets of less than a quarter million dollars. He goes on to tell us that the number of small businesses stopped growing in 1953 and has been going down since.

Fortunately, we know a way to change these trends. It's a way that has proved effective. It's a way that is fully in accord with principles of economic freedom, self-dependence, and basic American traditions.

It's very simple. The small farms and small businesses are helpless when they try to "make it" alone. But if a number of them join together, they can escape being strangled.

They don't have to merge or lose their independence or identity. They do need to establish service agencies that can strengthen their basic business position.

The service agencies may provide small farmers

with financing, electricity, marketing, supplies, insurance, transportation, processing, water, health care—or any other needed service. If cooperatively owned by the farmers and run on the cooperative principle of returning earnings to those who use the service, they can give to the small farmer the added income and advantage of integrated operations without loss of his independence.

MOST FARMERS know this. But they need to lift up their eyes to both the present danger they face and the further opportunities in more and better and broader cooperatives.

Some small businessmen know about it too. But they have only scratched the surface of the possibilities of cooperatives as the "little man's chance to compete." There could be cooperative marketing, advertising, promotion and public relations agencies for small businesses that could put their products on the market effectively.

And, if at the same time large numbers of consumers were organized for joint ownership of consumer cooperatives, there would be a ready market for the products of small business as well as family farms.

Here's a way—proved, tested, practical. If it is true that there is nothing so strong as an idea whose hour has come, then cooperation will be getting stronger and stronger every year.

Jerry Voorhis

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the views expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

Bang's Disease

A report recently released by Virginia Polytechnic Institute furnishes additional proof that cattlemen pay a pretty steep price whenever they decide to try and live with Bang's disease. According to this data, it costs a Grade A dairyman \$55.80 a year to keep a Banger cow. The same animal owned by a man producing Grade B milk would cost him \$29.25 annually. These figures are based on an average cow producing 4,500 pounds of milk yearly and suffering a production loss of 20 per cent. The cost is naturally higher for better than average cows.

The Virginia estimate doesn't include the cost of an aborted calf, so beef raisers can figure out losses for themselves. However, their loss will probably be higher than a dairyman's, for an abortion will cost the feed eaten by the cow prior to that time plus whatever the calf would have been worth.

Some of those calves are worth more than market value to both beef and dairy men because they represent replacements for the breeding herd. Owners naturally try to save such stock out of their best cows, but an outbreak of Bang's can set a breeding program back for years or even destroy it entirely through the loss of key blood lines.

Besides lowered milk production, lost feed, and aborted calves, there is almost always an increased amount of breeding trouble in a Bang's-infected herd. This is because the germs damage the genital organs of both sexes to interfere with normal reproductive processes. The testicles of a bull may be destroyed to make him sterile. Cows and heifers may be kept from coming in heat, or be made incapable of conception if they do come in heat because of damage to the ovaries or lining of the uterus. If they do happen to "settle", they may lose their calves in early pregnancy so they come in heat again long after they were thought to be safely with calf.

Breeding troubles cost money in another way, too, for every "lost" heat period means that a cow is going to

freshen about three weeks later so that her milk production is lost for that period. Then owners have to consider losses from other diseases that are really due to Bang's that has lowered natural resistance. This is particularly true in regard to diseases like mastitis and pneumonia.

Finally, dairymen in many areas are going to lose their milk market if they try to live with Bang's, for an increasing number of cities are passing laws forbidding the importation of milk from infected or untested herds. Restrictions also confront the beef raiser, for inter-state markets are largely closed to animals that can't pass a blood test for Bang's disease.

Many cattlemen have been following a program of calfhood vaccination and blood testing for years in an effort to control Bang's disease in their herds. Another group is composed of cattlemen who are pretty

sure they have clean herds but are reluctant to test for fear that they might find a reactor animal. A third group is made up of owners who are pretty sure they have infected herds, but see no object in doing anything about it.

If you belong to the first group, you've nothing to worry about. If you belong to the second, you might as well test, for the sooner you do it the less chance there is of reactors doing you serious damage in case they happen to be in your herd. If you're a member of the third group you might as well get started testing and working on elimination of your infected animals, for you'll probably be eventually forced to do it anyway. Regardless of how you feel about the effectiveness of your local Bang's program, you can be pretty sure that you can't afford to live with this disease.

Co-ops seek more funds

The NRECA Legislative Committee, meeting here last month, prepared to urge the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee to support a \$249,723,431 loan program for REA in 1957, as compared to the \$210,023,431 that was asked for in the President's budget request.

The total electric loan program being requested by the rural electric leaders includes \$185-million in new funds and a loanable contingency fund of \$25-million. Added to this will be \$35,223,431 in funds carried over from the current fiscal year and \$4,500,000 of loan funds rescinded in previous years.

The President requested that Congress make \$145,300,000 available in new funds, along with the same carry-over funds and loans rescinded in previous years.

Clark McWhorter, chairman of the NRECA Legislative Committee, reported that rural electric leaders are asking \$100-million in new funds for the fiscal 1957 telephone program. This amount, added to \$29,556,176 in carry-over funds from the current fiscal year and \$1-million in loan funds rescinded in previous years, would make \$130,556,176 available for telephone loans.

The President's budget message requested \$49,500,000 in new telephone funds for fiscal 1957. The carry-over fund and loan funds rescinded would be added to this making a total of

\$80,056,176 that would be available for the telephone program.

In the field of administrative funds for REA, the Legislative Committee found that Congress should make \$8,850,000 available, as compared to the Administration's request of \$8,700,000. Part of the funds requested, the Legislative Committee agreed, should be used by REA in studying the application of atomic energy to the generation of electric power in rural areas.

The Committee was also asking that an adequate amount of funds be earmarked for farm electrification research. They stated that the \$401,275 fund requested by the Committee would aid the farmers a great deal in this field.

Charges that certain bills introduced by Rep. Marguerite Church (Ill.) would destroy REA, as recommended by the Hoover Commission, were recalled by Leo Forrest, manager of Deaf Smith County Electric Co-op, Hereford, Tex., also a member of NRECA's Legislative Committee. Similar bills have been introduced by Senators Joseph McCarthy (Wis.), John Williams (Del.) and Alexander Smith (N. J.).

Forrest said the Church bills would unnecessarily compel REA to charge borrowers "service charges" for processing loans at a rate sufficient to cover all of REA's operations expenses. Additionally, REA's present 2% interest rate would be doubled or tripled.

*Now that North Carolina's
farms have electricity, the thing
most of them need is a*

WATER SYSTEM



WHICH came first, the chicken or the egg, is a question which probably never will be answered.

The same cannot be said of electricity and running water on the farm. Electricity came first and made it possible for half a million farms in this state to become water-rich during the past 20 years and productive almost beyond belief.

However, only 40 per cent of N. C.'s farms now have running water under pressure to speed work, increase output and boost profits.

Why is this? Most farms today have access to electrical power for operating an electric water pump, the heart of a modern electric water system. The answer may be that some farmers still think that providing an electric water system for the farm is an expensive proposition.

The installation of a modern electric water system is not costly when you look at it as a long-term investment. Properly sized to provide for all present water needs and anticipated future needs as well, such a system, consisting of the best obtainable pump and water storage tank, should last easily 20 or 30 years, or even longer.

Upkeep and maintenance costs are nominal, as is the cost for electrical power to run the pump. Furthermore, the system can be installed by degrees, making it easy on the budget.

It remains something of a mystery why a farmer who will invest heavily in new animals to improve his stock and new mechanical equipment to make his farm operation more efficient will, nevertheless, hesitate sometimes to make the most important investment of all, providing the year-in, year-out endless benefits of running water under pressure.

Running water is more than a convenience. It is a necessity of modern farming. Without it, no farm can produce as it should or provide a good living for members of the family depending upon it for their livelihood.

The farmer who attempts today to farm without the benefits of running water under pressure is playing a losing game, operating at a severe competitive disadvantage.

Where running water is put to fullest use on the farm, it serves the farm home, barn and garden, reduces fire hazard, saves labor and substantially increases crop and livestock yields.

All life depends upon water. Water is the largest component of practically all fresh foods. Milk is 87 per cent water, eggs are 65 per cent, potatoes 78 per cent, cabbage 92 per cent. Ninety-four per cent of a tomato is water.

Besides being the greatest single component of fresh foods, water also is the cheapest ingredient to provide for increasing these crop yields. Obviously an abundance of water should be relied upon to produce these foods at least cost.

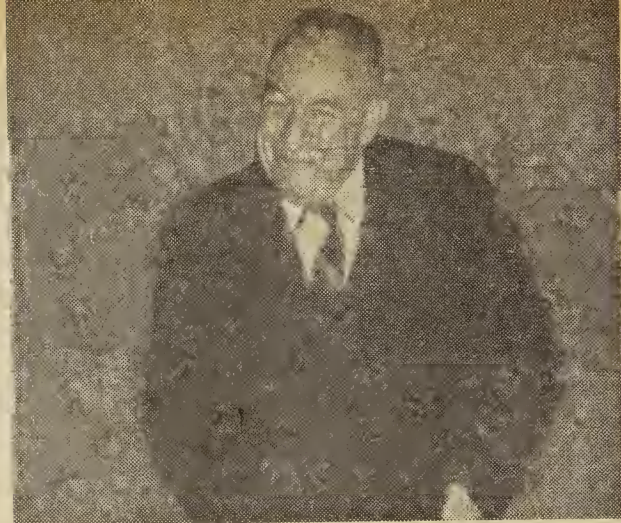
Milk cows drink 25 gallons of water each day,

(Continued on Page 22)

This is the first in a series of four articles on running water. In succeeding issues we will present typical cost and labor data on the following types of installation: Pump, with water to kitchen only; a complete home water system; and a successful landlord-tenant arrangement for water in tenant houses.—Ed.

Senator Ervin Addresses Tarheel Co-op Gathering

*Mocksville's J. C. Jones is new President
of Tarheel Electric Membership Association*



SENATOR SAM ERVIN

More than 100 managers and directors of rural electric co-ops in North Carolina gathered in Raleigh last month for the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

Featured speaker at the banquet session which bridged the two-day meetings was Senator Sam Ervin. Ervin came to the meeting fresh from the Senate vote on the new farm bill, and he devoted most of his talk to that.

According to Ervin, nobody in the Senate was very pleased with the bill that finally emerged from days of angry debate. "I would disparage of the bill," he said, "except that I have great confidence in the men who are on the Senate-House conference committee. I hope they can work out the sore spots and give us a really good farm bill."

(The House had previously passed a farm bill calling for restoration of 90 per cent supports on the basic crops. A conference committee from both Houses will try to iron out the differences in the two bills. North Carolina's Rep. Harold Cooley will head the House group.)

R. R. Edwards, manager of South River EMC at Dunn, noted that the planting season is almost here and asked Ervin if he thought the conference committee would come out with a report in time to help this year's crops.

The Senator replied that the lawmakers were hopeful that the new bill would be passed before Easter. He also emphasized that the Senate bill had many good features. He said he particularly liked the Conservation Reserve section of the Soil Bank Plan (CF, Jan.).

The Senate bill also provides some relief for small cotton growers, Ervin noted. He said that acreage reductions are harmful to small growers, and that 100,000 acres are set aside in the Senate bill to be allotted to them.

The Senator expressed his deep interest in the rural electrification program. Looking over the big audience of electric co-op leaders, he said, "In my opinion, you folks have done more for North Carolina than anybody in the past quarter of a century."

Ervin was introduced by his Morganton neighbor, Lee Hatley. Hatley is manager of Burke-McDowell EMC there.

William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, gave a detailed report to the group on the status of rural electrification in the state.

Crisp listed the Kerr Dam power victory as the co-ops' most significant accomplishment during the past year. He called attention to the current practice of power companies in "pirating" desirable industrial and residential con-

sumers from local co-ops.

In several instances, Crisp said, the power companies are building several miles of line into the heart of co-op territory to serve such loads as industrial plants, mills, mines, etc.

Carolina Farmer Editor Jerry Anderson noted that the monthly circulation of the magazine is now 120,000. It is by far the largest magazine published in the state, he said, and its North Carolina circulation exceeds that of all daily newspapers except one.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the board of directors elected J. C. Jones, manager of Davie EMC at Mocksville, president for the coming year. C. L. Ballance of St. Pauls, president of Lumbee River EMC, was elected vice-president. J. L. Shearon, manager of Wake EMC at Wake Forest, was re-named Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW TEMA OFFICERS



NEW OFFICERS of Tarheel Electric Membership are shown following their election last month. New president is J. C. Jones (center), manager of Davie EMC at Mocksville, vice-president is C. L. Ballance of St. Pauls, Lumbee EMC director (right), sec-treas. is J. L. Shearon, Wake EMC manager.



Need space? With a few tricks you can

STRETCH *Your* ***FREEZER***

• The season for replenishing the family food freezer (either at home or in the locker) is just around the corner; and wise homemakers are at present considering the most efficient way to use their freezers. Those who were cramped for space last year will do well to take some good packaging hints.

The freezer can be stretched—but not by pulling the sides or by pulling your hair. Nita Orr, Extension Economist in Food Conservation and Marketing, compares time with space when the problem of crowded freezers is put before her: Everybody has 24 hours every day. Some folks fill these hours with whatever comes along, frittering away time in between. Other folks pack each hour with good, solid living.

With this thought in mind, take a retrospective look at your freezer last fall. Was it, like some folk's lives, packed with "whatever came along"? Or was every available inch packed with necessary frozen foods, packaged to conserve space? Do you see any of the following in this backward

glance at your freezer: bones, corn cobs, round pies, round cakes, space-waster containers, bulky wrapping materials, whole turkeys? These things are fine if you are not interested in getting the most for your money space-wise. If you are, you'd best take a look at these spacehogs.

Before freezing your meats, have all the large bones taken out. Bones do not give flavor to meat, and certainly no one eats them. This one procedure can mean a tremendous amount of space saved.

Miss Orr suggests that corn be cut off the cob for freezing. However, if corn-on-the-cob is a particular family favorite, choose for freezing a variety of corn with a small cob.

Bake your cakes and pies in cornered pans. Nobody really cares if his piece of pie is cut in a "slice" from a rectangular pie and not a "wedge" from a round one. The pie with corners is easier to wrap (drugs store style with a good packaging material like that used in meat). After it is frozen with air space around it, it is easier packed than a round pie.

The same is true with cakes and cookies. A cake tastes just as good when made in a rectangular shape as when made in the traditional round cake—and here again you can conserve a great amount of space. A cookie "roll" can be molded into a long square easier than into a long "round" one. Then the cookies will be square when sliced. (On the subject of pie, cake and cookie freezing, Miss Orr warns homemakers not to be carried away—forty pounds of solid meat and ten pounds of bakery goods go in just about the same amount of storage space.)

The chicken pot pie can be "squared," too. Many other meat pies and fruit pies lend themselves to such preparation before freezing.

Squaring away as much of your frozen foods as possible is one of the best ways to conserve freezer space.

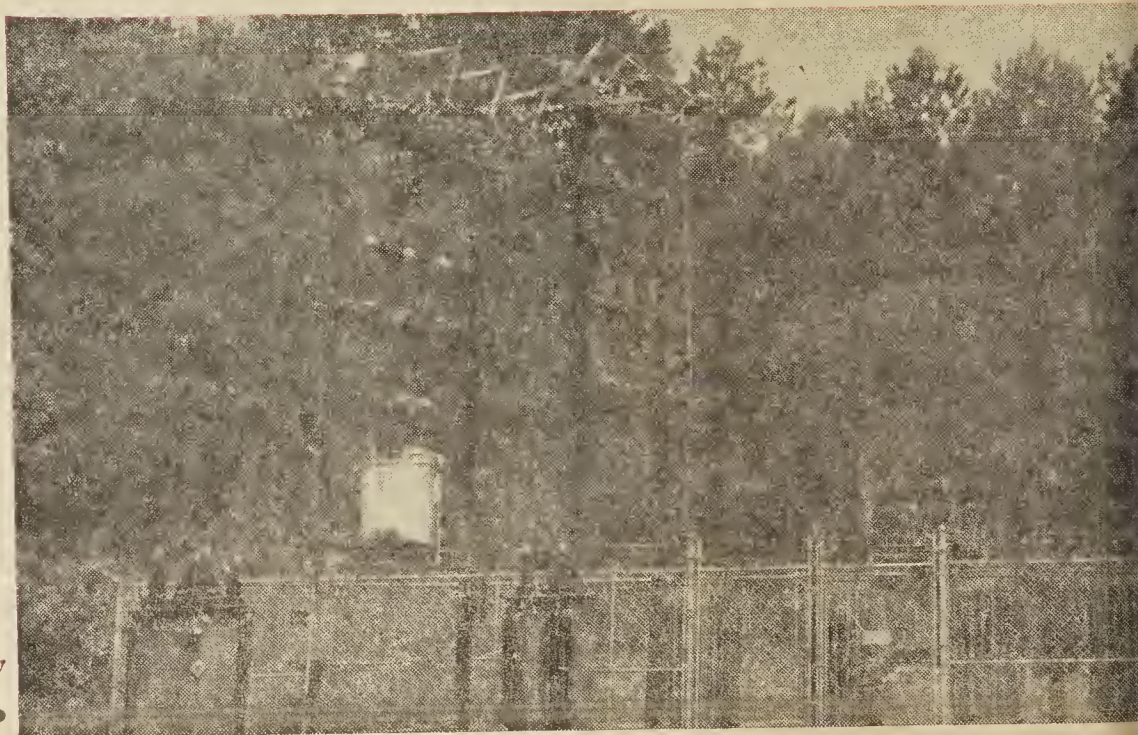
Another space tip concerns the type freezer container you use. A bag in a carton stacks well. Select a sturdy carton that will hold together in stacking and handling. Good bags are

(Continued on Page 31)

WHY *did it happen?*

By

WILLIAM T. CRISP



On the twentieth anniversary of the REA act, almost every farmer has electricity. Here's why —

LAST MONTH, in Minnesota, two candidates for the Democratic nomination for President made speeches about rural electrification. In substance, both of them said it is just about the finest thing that ever happened to the American farmer.

We would be the first to agree. Almost every farmer in the country who wants electricity now has it. Progress has been almost unbelievable since Congress passed the Rural Electrification Act in 1936.

This progress did not, however, just "happen." Nor did the rural electric cooperatives just "happen" to be successful. Many things contributed to that success, but we think the most fundamental reason is that from the beginning the program has been pegged firmly to four necessary principles. Let's take a look at them.

First, of course, is the concept of *Area Coverage*. Without this concept, there would have been no comprehensive rural electrification program. Briefly, this principle is that everyone in a co-op area who wants electricity can have it, regardless of how far from a line he lives.

And he not only can have it, but have it on the same rate schedule and for the same membership fee as any other member. The only test to which he is submitted is whether or not building to him will endanger the overall position of the co-op.

This test of feasibility is more difficult to make in some areas than in others. Differences in terrain, for example, can greatly influence costs. Some cooperatives, therefore, have special provisions for making long-distance extensions which would other-

wise not be possible.

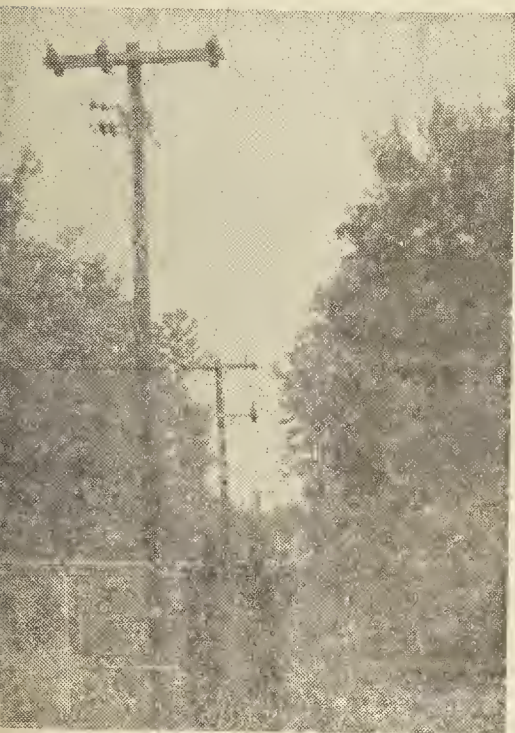
The basic difference between the area coverage principle and that ordinarily applied by the commercial power companies is simply this: The power company will extend service only if the revenues then to be paid in by the new customer will reimburse the cost of the line and give the company a profit.

The cooperative, however, will extend service if the revenues then to be paid in by all consumer-members are sufficient to keep the cooperative as a whole operating on a stable financial basis.

The second of the all-important principles is known as *Non-Profit Operation*.

In a nation which, in many respects, has become great and strong because of the profit-making incentive, there

In 1954, Mr. Crisp wrote a widely-acclaimed series of four articles for CF on "The Principles That Have Electrified Rural America." For our many thousands of new readers, we have asked him to condense them into this one article.—Ed.



are many who fail to understand the principle which has motivated non-profit electric service.

These people overlook one unique fact about electric cooperatives: Only the members buy the service. There is, therefore, no conflict between those who set the rates and those who pay for them; they are one and the same group of people.

But, how, practically speaking, does such a large industry manage to operate without profits and not go in the red? This question is inevitable, since a business simply cannot gauge its revenues and expenses so as to break exactly even on a yearly or any other basis.

In order to operate in the black and yet on a non-profit basis, an electric cooperative establishes rates which are *low enough* to make electricity

available to its members at a reasonable price, yet *high enough* to assure a small margin of revenues over expenses.

Since the establishment of such rates involves an element of guesswork, the desired result is not always achieved. Occasionally, a cooperative will take in less revenues than are necessary to pay expenses. In that event, future revenues must be sufficient to wipe out the red figure.

Conversely, a cooperative may in a given year realize a higher-than-desired margin. If such a result recurs regularly, rates are lowered.

But if non-profit service is to be a reality, those margins which a cooperative does realize—whether large or small—must somehow be refunded to the members who have paid them. How far is this refunding carried out?

Ordinarily, the method employed for margins is what is called the "capital credits plan." By this plan each member agrees that his portion of any margins realized may be used by the co-op as capital (to pay off REA loans), with the understanding that the same will be returned to him in cash as soon as the co-op's total capital equals 40 per cent of the value of the electric system.

Thus, if a cooperative had realized a five percent margin, a member who paid in a total of \$100 would be credited with \$5 and that amount would be returned to him in cash when it became possible for the co-op to make refunds.

Closely allied with non-profit operation is the third principle, *Payment in Proportion to Use*.

How should members of the cooperative pay the costs of operating the electric system? Obviously, they cannot pay on the basis of the value of the electric service to each member. Values are relative to individual needs and tastes.

So, in the cooperatives, each member pays his fair share of the **total** cost of furnishing service to **all** the members. And that fair share is measured by the proportion of all the electricity sold which he himself has used. This is a principle which makes perfect sense.

Cooperative consumers look to their electric enterprises for but one thing: electric service. As we have seen in analyzing the area coverage principle, no single family can get power unless many families do. Thus, all members have an equal interest and purpose in joining the cooperative, regardless of how they put its services to use.

The sole standard, therefore, that is fair, workable and logical in determining what each member pays is simply that each pays in proportion to his use.

There are two notable exceptions to this rule: the minimum bill, and different rate schedules. Both, however, are entirely fair and logical.

The minimum bill, for example, is necessary because the cooperative must be assured of a certain minimum of revenues each month. It does not discriminate against anyone, however, since all co-op members are subject to it. Most, of course, use more power than the minimum anyway.

Co-ops have different rates because of different load characteristics. The vast majority of cooperative members represent farm, or rural residential, consumers. But they also serve a few other type consumers, little factories, cotton gins, mills, schools, etc. For these, the rates take into account both the nature of these members and the decided increase or decrease in operating efficiency which furnishing service to them represents.

This brings us to the fourth, and perhaps most important, principle—the *Principle of Ownership*.

Stated simply, it is this: Cooperative members are the **sole** owners of the business which provides their electric service; and because they own it, they control it through the most democratic institution thus far devised by social man—the ballot box.

In electric cooperatives, each member pays the same membership fee—regardless of how much power he will use; and each member has one vote in co-op affairs—again, regardless of how much power he uses.

In North Carolina, the electric cooperatives are restricted by law to serve only members. Each member has one vote in all member meetings. At these meetings the major policies of the cooperative are shaped and the directors are elected—directors who serve without pay, yet meet monthly or more often to supervise and direct the operation of the business.

This is democracy at its best. It is democracy applied and tested. Twenty years of successful operation have proved beyond question that cooperative electricity makes as much sense in practice as in theory.

And it makes sense, we think, because it is wedded to these four principles. Without them, there could have been no rural electrification program as we know it.



G

LENN IS A typical, gangling boy of 11 years who lives with his mother and father and a 17 year-old sister, Doris, on an average North Carolina poultry farm.

He does most of the things any 11 year-old farm boy does: He helps his Dad with farm chores; he has a dog of his own; he's sometimes good and sometimes bad, but (as are most little boys) he's always irresistible; he does average school work (though he quite naturally rebels at times against homework); he likes to go fishing in the spring; his favorite days are Thanksgiving, Christmas and the last day of school.

A visitor to this farm would think that Glenn's roots were very deep in this farm land, and there is no indication that he is of no blood relation to the man and woman who answer to his "Mom" and "Dad." Yet, only a few years ago, Glenn lived in a North Carolina orphanage. Though he was given the best of care at this institution, he thought longingly of the home he had once had; and, being at that time only eight years old, found it a little difficult to deal with the blows fate had dealt him in such a short

time.

His earliest memories included a mother, a daddy, a sister named Martha, and a granddad. Then, one by one, they all stepped out of his life. First his mother died, then his father deserted the family, relatives took Martha away to live with them, and finally his grandfather entered him in the orphanage because he was too old to care for Glenn properly.

At the orphanage, the superintendent and others who knew Glenn found him a shy little boy, fearful of new situations, unsure of himself, and unable to perform in school up to his capacity. The officials decided that the child needed a home and individual treatment more than anything else, and, backed by this decision, the superintendent requested the Children's Home Society in Greensboro to find a new home for Glenn.

Immediately the extensive processing of the request swung into motion. First of all, the Society had to be sure that any living relative would approve the child's adoption. A search for the boy's father was embarked upon and he was found in a distant state. When the problem was pre-

sented to him, he readily signed his consent to place Glenn for adoption. After this step, every blood relative was contacted to see if any of them were able to give the boy a home. They, too, relinquished their claims to him.

Glenn was then put through a series of psychological and physical examinations and found to be normal and healthy of mind and body (no child is ever released for adoption without a clean bill-of-health physically, mentally, and legally).

A case worker was assigned to work with Glenn to help him know himself better. She found that he had been sorely grieved by the loss of his sister and that he couldn't understand how his granddad, who loved him, could have sent him away.

Gradually he began to realize that the case worker was his friend and she was able to make him understand his problems and find the solution for them. During the many hours she spent with the boy, the case worker gradually created in her mind the kind of home that would be good for Glenn—and he told her that he would like to live on a farm again.

GLENN

*The story of a boy who needed a farm and
a family—and got both through the work of the
N. C. Children's Home Society. If you've thought of adopting
a school-age child, this is for you.*

By REBEKAH RIVERS

And then "Operation New Home" began. From the files of applicants wishing school-age children, the case worker sifted those which seemed best to fit Glenn's needs, and after consultation and study, the choice was narrowed to what seemed the perfect one—the Jones family.

This family consisted of a middle-aged mother and father and a 17-year-old daughter. Their spacious poultry farm was located 100 miles from Glenn's original home. In addition to their chickens, the family had a couple of cows, a large garden, pigs—everything to delight a little boy who loved a farm—and everything to give him the security he needed.

The Jones were not highly educated people nor were they wealthy—but they had an abundance of love in their hearts, a good sense of humor, a good attitude toward children, and they received a comfortable livelihood from their farm.

Why, the social worker wondered, did these people, who already had a daughter, want to take another child into their home? The Jones were far-sighted. Their daughter was taking a business course in high school, and

they knew that she would soon leave the farm to work in town. Having known the joys of a child around the house, they wanted another one for companionship—and they wanted a boy.

It was clearly understood that the couple did not merely want the boy for the help he could give around the farm (the Society is careful to see that these children are not exploited as farm laborers).

Investigation proved that the Jones had a stable marriage, good health, and knew how to enjoy life. They were both active in their church and in community organizations, such as farm organizations and P.T.A. References from their minister, doctor, friends and business associates proved more conclusively that this was the ideal family for Glenn.

Finally, after consultation with the family and the child, the social worker arranged for Glenn to spend a week-end on the Jones farm. He plied her with questions about the family and the farm: Did they have a cow? Was there a tractor he could ride? Could he perhaps have a dog of his own? He was pleased with the answers to

his questions, but he was still a little timid about risking his life with people he had never seen. The case worker assured him that this was only a visit and that if he weren't happy, he didn't have to go back.

He loved that week-end, and, child-like, left his sweater there because "If I didn't leave something, I might not get to go back." He liked the Jones and the Jones liked him.

And, so, eventually, the Jones family took Glenn for the one-year period prior to legal adoption. The going was not always easy, and everybody had to make adjustments. The daughter had to get used to sharing with a brother, a new experience after seventeen years. The family had to learn to understand the child's eating habits and his emotional problems.

But love, understanding, a realistic approach to helping the child won out—and one year later, Glenn Smith legally became Glenn Jones with every right to participate in the happiness, the security, the sorrows, and the joys of a fine, stable rural North Carolina family.

The process leading to Glenn's even-
(Continued on Page 31)

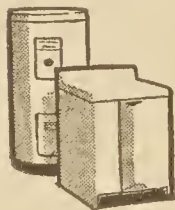
Hot water problems that start here...



end with G.E.'s *New Quick Recovery* **WATER HEATER**

Every farm family knows an abundant supply of good, hot water is a "must." That's part of the reason why the new General Electric Quick Recovery Water Heaters have found immediate acceptance in

farm areas. For they deliver—economically—more than 3 times the average family's daily needs based on studies among 200,000 domestic hot water users.



The compact, small tank actually

offers over 50% more useable hot water than standard wattage 82-gallon tanks. What's more, this new General Electric Heater supplies 150-degree hot water in just 33 minutes—from a cold start.

Here is automatic electric water heating with no worrisome fumes, no expensive installation costs. For home, barn, milk or chicken house, the smart farmer is finding the G-E Quick Recovery Water Heater his dependable answer to hot water chores. General Electric Co., Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Ky.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

SAVE

\$40⁰⁰

ON THE NEW



QUICK RECOVERY AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER

Approved for use by many
N. C. Rural Electric Coop-
eratives

REGULAR PRICE

\$139.95

NOW

\$99.95

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

ASK YOUR LOCAL G-E DEALER FOR FULL DETAILS

WALKER MARTIN, INC.

Distributors

RALEIGH, N. C.

\$20 BILLION *that's what* *farmers will spend in next 20 years for electric products*

Purchases of electric appliances and equipment by farmers during the period 1956-1975 are estimated at \$24 billion, or an average of \$5,300 per farm, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. The estimates are from a rural market study that the Rural Electrification Administration has just completed. The study contains estimates for the total number of U. S. farms, whether served by REA borrowers or other utilities.

During the next five years the purchases are expected to amount to about \$5.3 billion and during the next 10 years to about \$11.3 billion. This would be an average expenditure per farm of about \$1,100 for the 1956-1960 period and approximately \$1,300 for the 1961-1965 period.

The study is based on previous estimates that the power requirements of REA-financed systems will nearly double by 1965 and triple by 1975. It assumes there will be no drastic changes in income, prices and technology and that the number of farms based on Census definitions will decline by 15 percent in the next 20 years.

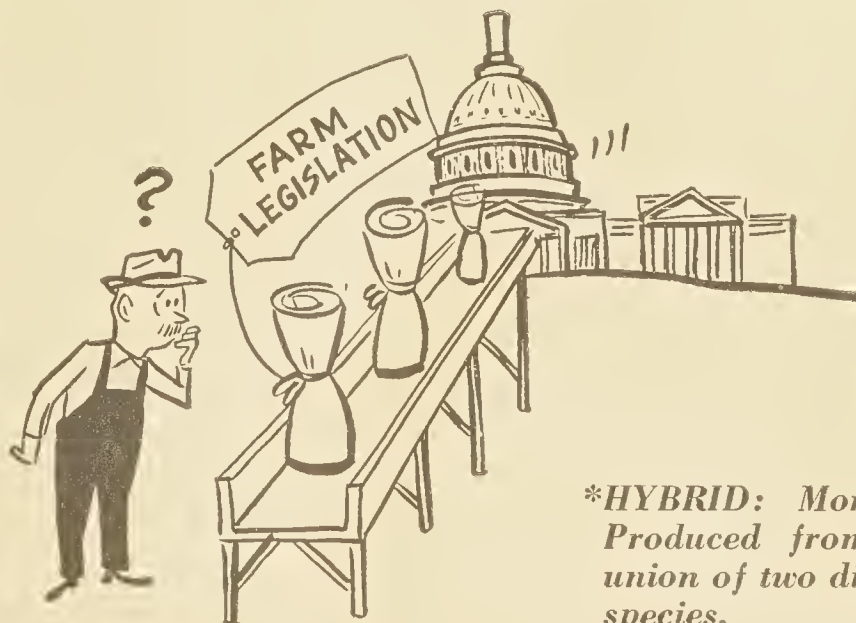
Expenditures for 27 items are estimated in the study. Lights and house wiring will be the best sellers. For

these the farmer will spend a little over \$1 billion in the next five years. Refrigerators are second with estimated purchases of \$535 million. For the same period television receivers are third with \$472 million. Washing machines are fourth, \$439 million. Plumbing and related facilities come next, \$394 million. Home freezers are sixth, \$363 million. In seventh place is the electric range, \$213 million.

Milk coolers and water pumps will be the best sellers in the farm equipment field. For each of these, expenditures of \$124 million are anticipated. They are followed by milking machines, \$77 million; drill presses, \$33 million; fractional horsepower motors, \$29 million; livestock watering equipment, \$26 million; power saws, \$21 million; feed grinders, \$19 million; chick brooders, \$16 million; tool grinders, \$15 million; and airy water heaters, \$10 million.

California offers the top market for the appliances and equipment. Sales in that state in the next five years are expected to reach \$297 million. Tennessee is second, \$284 million. Iowa comes third with \$287 million. Ohio is fourth, \$270 million, and Wisconsin fifth, \$241 million. These are followed by Minnesota, North Carolina, Washington, Illinois and Indiana.

DEFINITION*



**HYBRID: Mongrel;
Produced from the
union of two distinct
species.*



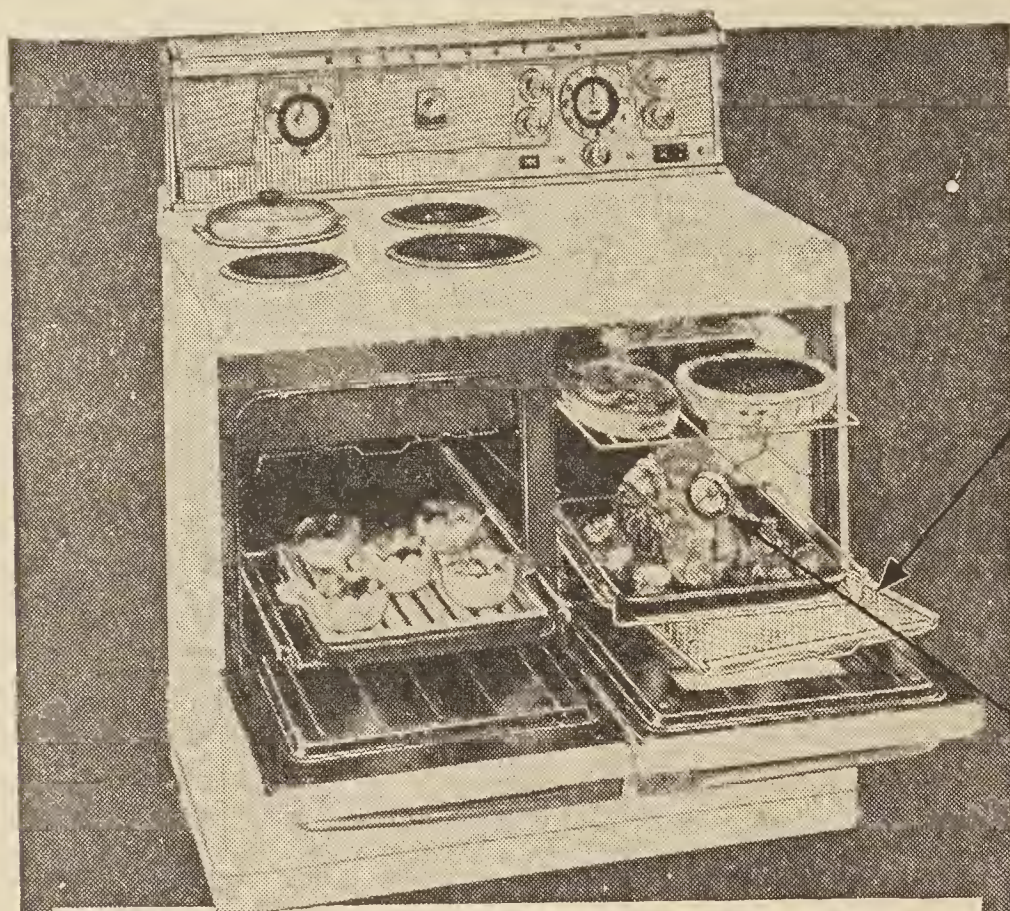
Free!

16 PIECES STAINLESS STEEL TABLEWARE

Solid stainless steel: 4 knives, 4 forks, 4 teaspoons, 4 soup spoons

Yours simply for letting your Kelvinator dealer appraise the trade-in value of your old appliance (even your old wood burning range) on any new Kelvinator electric range, water-heater, refrigerator, freezer, washer or dryer.

for instance, this New 1956 KELVINATOR Electric Range with Disposable Aluminum Oven Linings and amazing new "ROAST-READY"

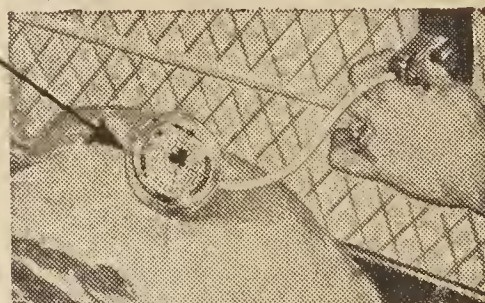


**Now! An end to the drudgery
of oven cleaning!**



Disposable aluminum oven linings—when soiled, just throw them away. Put in new linings—on top, bottom, and both sides—in a jiffy!

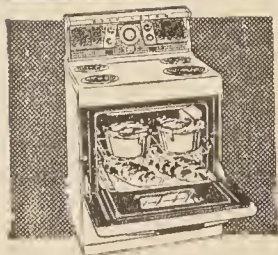
**At last! An Automatic
Meat Thermometer that
turns off the oven, flashes
light when roast is done!**



Just insert "Roast-Ready," set to *Rare*, *Medium* or *Well-Done*, and plug into outlet. When it's ready, a light on the back-guard says "Roast-Ready"!

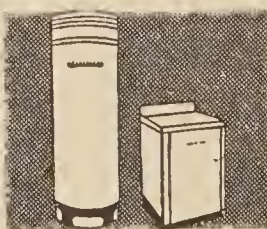
OTHER GREAT NEW, EXCLUSIVE KELVINATOR FEATURES!

- Bonus broiler for double oven convenience
- Thermostatic action surface unit controls
- Automatic oven timer
- Thermostatically controlled up-down unit
- Twin rocket surface units
- Non-fogging window in oven door



Kelvinator 30" Space-Saver Range. Giant ovens—a whole roast wider than most—yet range takes only 30-inches wall space.

Kelvinator Quick Recovery Electric Water Heaters. Round and Table Models in a wide range of sizes and prices!



Shown on **Disneyland**

See them at your local Kelvinator Dealer's **KELVINATOR-LAND**
Spring Sales Circus of Super Values in Thrilling Kitchen Appliances

© Walt Disney Products

SEE THEM
AT

Kelvinator DEALERS

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Michigan

LISTED ON
OPPOSITE PAGE

WE PARTICIPATE IN THE
TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL
ELECTRIC LIVING.

SEE YOUR NEAREST KELVINATOR DEALER TODAY!

- ABERDEEN**
Brown's Auto Supply Co.
Parker Ice & Fuel Co.
- ALBEMARLE**
A. H. Eflrd Co.
Sossamon Furniture
- ASHEBORO**
Cut Rate Home Furniture
Economy Auto Store
- ASHEVILLE**
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Luther Morgan Co.
Wades Radio Service
Demos Home & Auto
- AURORA**
Jack McWilliams
- AYDEN**
Home Distributing Co.
- BATH**
Tankard Esso Service Station
- BEAUFORT**
Hamilton Furniture Co.
- BELHAVEN**
Radio & Electric Supply Co.
- BENSON**
Ryals Brothers & Barnes
- BETHEL**
Hunnicut Furniture Co.
- BLADENBORO**
Walane Gas & Appliance Co.
- BOONVILLE**
Boonville Supply Co.
- BURGAW**
Rochelle Furniture Co.
- BURNSVILLE**
Edwards TV & Appliances
- CARTHAGE**
Carthage Ice Plant
- CHINA GROVE**
China Grove Hdwe.
- CLARKTON**
Prince Brothers
- CLINTON**
Sampson Hardware Co.
- COATS**
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.
- CONCORD**
Hinson's Economy Store
The Hub Co.
- DUNN**
Home Furniture Co.
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.
- EAGLE SPRINGS**
Comer's General
Merchandise
- ELIZABETHTOWN**
R. A. Edge Furniture Co.
- ELLERBE**
Nance Hardware Co.
- FAIRMONT**
Robeson Furniture Co.
- FAYETTEVILLE**
Sellers Appliance Co.
- FOUR OAKS**
Four Oaks Electric Supply
- FOUNTAIN**
R. A. Gardner & Son
- FRANKLINTON**
M. B. Sasser Furniture Co.
- FUQUAY SPRINGS**
Fuquay Furniture Co.
- GOLDSBORO**
Holland Hardware Co.
Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.
- GOLDSTON**
Barber Furniture Co.
- GRANITE FALLS**
Wilson & Abernathy Hdwe.
- GRANITE QUARRY**
Brown Supply Co.
- GREENSBORO**
Austin Furniture Co.
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J. H. Swalm Lumber Co.
Nicholson Variety Store
- GREENVILLE**
Fisher's Appliance Corp.
- GRIFTON**
L. M. Smith & Son
- HAMLET**
Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.
- HENDERSON**
Satterwhite's
Triangle Furniture Co.
- HIGH POINT**
Cut Rate Furniture
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Rose Furniture Co.
- JONESVILLE**
Blackwelder Furniture
- WINTON**
Road Furniture Co.
- KANNAPOLIS**
Phillips Elec. Service
Kannapolis Home & Auto
- KENLY**
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.
- KINSTON**
Baker Furniture Co.
- LA GRANGE**
Lenoir Hardware Co.
- LAURINBURG**
Dub's Service
- LENOIR**
Economy Auto Supply
Shields Refrigeration
- LEXINGTON**
Alexander's Auto Supply
City Appliance Co.
- LIBERTY**
Jenkins, Inc.
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Blackman Furniture Co.
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Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.
- MIDDLESEX**
Middlesex Furniture Co.
- MOCKSVILLE**
C. J. Angell Appliance
- MONCURE**
Moncure Furniture Co.
- MONROE**
The Huntley Co.
Wooten Appliance Co.
- MORGANTON**
Kirksey & Co.
Morganton Home &
Auto Store
- MOUNT GILEAD**
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.
- MOUNT OLIVE**
Reath Jones Cash Store
- NASHVILLE**
Home Furniture & Floor
Covering Co.
- NEW BERN**
Economy Auto Supply Co.
Hunnig's Home & Auto
Supply
- NEW LONDON**
Harris & Nash
- NORWOOD**
Morton Appliance
- NORTH WILKESBORO**
Carolina Home & Auto
Supply
- OXFORD**
Granville Furniture Co.
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Raleigh Furniture Co.
- RAMSEUR**
Watkins Leonard Co.
- RED SPRINGS**
Sanders Furniture Co.
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B. F. Goodrich
Cain & Stedman
Sands Furniture
- ROBERSONVILLE**
Croom Refrigeration
- ROCKINGHAM**
Blake-Bowles Furniture Co.
- ROCKY MOUNT**
Broughton-Dixon
Economy Auto Supply
- ROSEBORO**
Butler Furniture Co.
- ROSE HILL**
Frederick's
- RURAL HALL**
Slate Furniture Co.
- SALEMBURG**
Royal Brothers Hardware
- SALISBURY**
B. F. Goodrich Store
Haden Tire Service
City Appliance Co.
- SANFORD**
Gallup's Hardware Co.
Thomasson Furniture Co.
- SILER CITY**
Butler Furniture Co.
- SNOW HILL**
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.
Newcomb Appliance Co.
- SOUTHERN PINES**
Brown's Auto Supply, Inc.
- SPRING HOPE**
Branham Furniture Co.
- STATESVILLE**
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store
- STOKES**
Jerome Perkins
- ST. PAULS**
Firestone Home & Auto
Supply
- SWAN QUARTER**
Quinn Miller Co.
- TARBORO**
Benton Green Furniture Co.
Electric Service Shop
- TAYLORSVILLE**
Rhodes Day Elledge
- THOMASVILLE**
Alman Shaw Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store
Refrigeration Sales &
Service
- TROY**
Barns-Allen Hdwe.
- VANCEBORO**
White Hardware Co., Inc.
- VASS**
McKelthan Hardware Co.
- WADESBORO**
Forlow-Scarborough Hdwe.
- WAKE FOREST**
Smith Furniture Co., Inc.
- WALLACE**
B. & P. Electric &
Refrigeration Service
- WARSAW**
Warsaw Furniture Co.
- WASHINGTON**
Talley Brothers Supply
- WENDELL**
Lewis Furniture Co.
- WEST JEFFERSON**
Dollor Electric Co.
- WILLIAMSTON**
Farmers Supply Co.
- WINSTON-SALEM**
B. F. Goodrich
Crim-Brunt-Green
CBS, Inc.
- YADKINVILLE**
Yadkin Furniture Co.

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE
AN ELECTRIC RANGE, THIS IS YOUR

Chance of a Lifetime

During April and May, your electric cooperative and local appliance dealer offer FREE INSTALLATION of the range, and a supply of FREE ELECTRICITY for its operation

During April and May, electric co-op members who do not have an electric range will be presented with a chance of a lifetime opportunity to purchase one.

Sixteen cooperatives, through the cooperation of local dealers, will offer FREE INSTALLATION and several months of FREE ELECTRICITY to members who buy their first electric range during this period.

In addition, many distributors and dealers have arranged to offer special range bargains of their own during April and May.

Here's how this revolutionary plan works:

FREE INSTALLATION—You buy the range of your choice through any participating TARHEEL PLAN dealer. He will deliver the range to you and install it absolutely free. This alone will mean a saving to you of approximately \$35. In many cases, the saving will be even greater.

FREE ELECTRICITY—Members who buy an electric range from a participating dealer will get free electricity to operate it for several months. Most co-ops offer the free electricity for four months. Some offer five months and some six.

The free electricity works this way: The average range uses 100 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month. So the co-ops will give new range purchasers credit on their bill for 125 kilowatt-

hours each month. This should more than cover the cost of operating the range.

All of these things make April and May THE time to buy an electric range. The range promotion is the first activity scheduled under the new TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING announced last month in the *Carolina Farmer*. Promotions of other appliances are being planned now for later presentation.

In announcing the range promotion, co-op officials pointed out that it is possible only through the cooperation of local dealers. The co-ops could not carry out such promotions by themselves.

All reputable dealers in each co-op area were invited to participate. Watch your local co-op newsletter or other publicity material for the names of those who are cooperating in your area.

This promotion is designed to bring you the benefits of volume sales in the electric co-op market. If it is successful, the promotion will be good for everyone concerned—but the consumer who buys a range will reap far greater benefits than anyone else.

Because this is true, and because we believe in the objectives of the TARHEEL PLAN, the editors of this magazine heartily endorse the range campaign. If you do not already own an electric range, we urge you to take advantage of what is truly a "chance of a lifetime." Your local dealer or co-op manager will be happy to work with you in securing whatever financing you may require.

LOOK FOR THIS SYMBOL

WE PARTICIPATE IN



It identifies the dealers who participate in this range event

Yes, when you shop for your range this month, be sure to look for the TARHEEL PLAN symbol. You'll find that a number of progressive appliance dealers in your area—who sell a variety of brand merchandise—will be displaying it.

The symbol marks the dealer as a participant in the TARHEEL PLAN. It means that he offers free installation of your new range, and is helping your local co-op offer you a supply of free electricity.

But it also means far more than that. TARHEEL PLAN dealers are pledged to do much more than just sell you an appliance. They guar-

antee the manufacturer's warranty, for example, and will help you arrange low-cost financing.

During April and May, you'll be seeing the names of your local TARHEEL PLAN dealers in co-op newsletters, in newspaper advertising, and in direct mail pieces. Then, throughout the year, they will be offering you other special values on the electrical appliances you need.

Your TARHEEL PLAN dealer is endorsed by your local electric cooperative. Visit him soon—and have him deliver and install **your** new electric range.



Replace your old pump with the new Fairbanks-Morse submersible

It's time to get rid of old hand pumps, pump jacks and worn-out electric models! Fairbanks-Morse now offers the ideal replacement—deep well submersible made entirely of stainless steel and bronze.

These advantages tell you why

The new Fairbanks-Morse submersible is economical to install and maintain. It has no jets, rods or shafts to break or wear out. There are no valves to repair or leathers to replace. It uses only *one* length of pipe inside the well casing and fewer pipe fittings. It pushes instead of pulling water up the pipe, so it has a smaller

motor which costs less and uses less power. The service pipe can be cut in below frostline. When the water level falls, all you do is add lengths of pipe to reach the new water level.

Because the submersible operates entirely submersed—both pump and motor—it is 100% noiseless and vibrationless, and never loses prime. Both pump and motor are water lubricated and water cooled. Nothing to contaminate the water. This model submersible is used inside well casings 4" and larger, and delivers an ample supply of water from depths to 700 feet.

If no Fairbanks-Morse dealer is located near you, write for free 24-page booklet "How to Plan an Ideal Water System."
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.



FAIRBANKS-MORSE

a name worth remembering when you want the BEST

WATER SYSTEMS • GENERATING SETS • MOWERS • MAGNETOS • PUMPS • MOTORS • SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

SEE YOUR FAIRBANKS MORSE DEALER

ABERDEEN
Aberdeen Hdwe. Co.

ALBEMARLE
Lowder Hdwe. Co.

ASHEBORO
Lowe's Asheboro
Hdwe. Co.

ASHEVILLE
Lowe's Hdwe. Co.

BELHAVEN
F. L. Voliva Hdwe. Co.

BURGAW
Harrell's Dept. Store

CHARLOTTE
Godley Bros. Co.
Mt. Holly Rd.
Griffin Hdwe. &
Supply Co.
Lowe's Charlotte Hdwe.
Mecklenburg Well &
Pump
4622 Monroe Rd.
F. E. Roberts Co.

CONCORD
Haygood-Richmond
Hdwe. Co.

CLARKTON
E. J. Cox Co., Inc.

CLINTON
Sampson Hdwe. Co.

DALLAS
Summey Hdwe. &
Implement Co.

DUNN
McLamb Supply Co.

DURHAM
Glen Crabtree Hdwe. Co.
J. P. Jones & Son

ELIZABETHTOWN
Bladen Hdwe. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE
King Hdwe. Co.
L. S. Hardware

FOREST CITY
J. W. Davis Co.

GASTONIA
E. L. Lowie & Co.
Gastonia Mill
Supply Co.

GOLDSBORO
Electric Sales, Inc.

GREENSBORO
Greensboro Plbg.
Supply Co.
Fleet-Plummer
Southside Hdwe. Co.

HENDERSON
R. I. Burroughs

HICKORY
D. M. Boyd & Co.
Shuford Hdwe. Co., Inc.

HOLLY RIDGE
Boom Town Grocery

KING
Stevens-Merritt Co.

LAURINBURG
Covington Supply Co.

LENOIR
Bernhardt-Seagle Co.

LEXINGTON
Carolina Appliance Co.
Lexington Hdwe. Co.
Shoaf Appliance Co.

LORAY
Steverson Bros. Well
Drilling

LOUISBURG
Franklin Farmers
Exchange

LUMBERTON
K. M. Biggs, Inc.
Lumberton Trading Co.

MONROE
Monroe Hdwe. Co.

MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Union Hdwe. Co.

MOUNT OLIVE
Garner Brothers
Murray Supply Co.

NEWPORT
Allen & Bell Hdwe. Co.

NORTH WILKESBORO
North Wilkesboro
Hdwe. Co.

OXFORD
Montague Bros. Inc.

PEMBROKE
Pates Supply Co.

PIKESVILLE
Thompson Elec. & Plbg.

PILOT MTN.
Harris Hdwe.

RAEFORD
McLaughlin Co.

RALEIGH
Ferguson Hdwe. Co.
2900 Hillsboro St.
J. P. Hunt & Sons
323 W. Martin St.

REIDSVILLE
Hudson & Lester Co.

ROCKINGHAM
J. F. Hicks
Furniture Co.

SANFORD
Southern Utilities Corp.
Western Auto Assn.
Stores

SELMA
Floyd C. Price & Sons

SPARTA
Lowe's Sparta Hdwe. Co.

STANTONSBURG
J. L. Jenkins Co.
Rex. Accessory Shop

STATESVILLE
Statesville Implement Co.

THOMASVILLE
Lowder Supply Co.

WARSAW
Farmers Hdwe. Co.

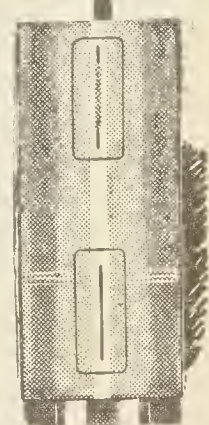
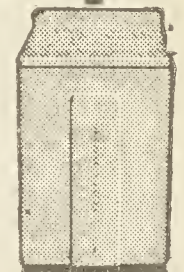
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WEST END
Johnson Hdwe. &
Furniture Co.

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Farmers—save money! By using Kaiser Aluminum weatherproof and triplex for your farmstead and yard lines you can make substantial savings. The initial cost of aluminum conductor is far less than copper. And aluminum's light weight makes it far easier to string. Ask your nearby electrical supply dealer about all the savings and advantages of Kaiser Aluminum conductor.

WATER SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 7)

as high as 40 gallons a day in warm weather; hogs require 2 to 4 gallons daily and 100 laying hens will drink five gallons per day. When cows have continuously available running water to drink in pasture troughs and in cups attached to their stanchions, they will produce at least 10 per cent more milk.

But since farming is a way of life, as well as a way of making a living, there is another side to the running water picture besides that most important one of increased farm output.

Running water in the farm home brings a new kind of living enjoyment to the entire farm family. The homemaker is able for the first time to do her work in a modern kitchen with a gleaming new sink and electric dishwasher. The latest-type home laundry equipment makes it possible for her to do the family wash quickly and easily.

Running water permits the farm family to install a bathroom just as modern and efficient as would be found in any city home or apartment. And, for little additional cost, a back porch shower can be installed so that the men of the family can clean up after chores before entering the house. Running water also means plenty of hot water with the installation of a modern water heater, and provides for central heating with a forced hot water heating system.

The remaining articles in this water systems series will explore the costs of installing running water on North Carolina farms.

Double Duty Brooder

A Wake County farm couple have found that a portable brooder house can serve more than one purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Hodge of Wendell, Route 2, use theirs to brood chicks and to cure and store sweet potatoes. Last year, the Hodges' farm agent advised them to construct a portable brooder house to ease the task of raising baby chicks and increase efficiency. However, by the time they had the house finished, it was too late for baby chicks. Not to be outdone, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge thought they'd try storing their sweet potatoes in the brooder house. The venture proved to be very successful. They were able to eat good solid potatoes over a longer period of time and even sold a few. Now the house is being used for its original purpose.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

WILLIE WIREDHAND



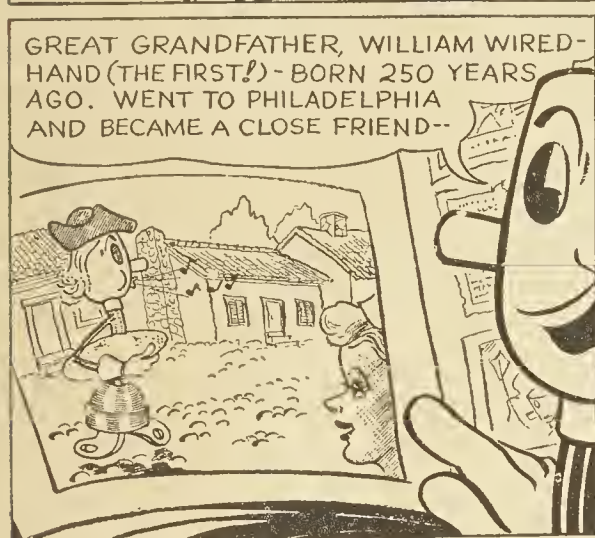
TELL US A STORY, UNCLE WILLIE!!

YES, PLEASE TELL US A STORY.

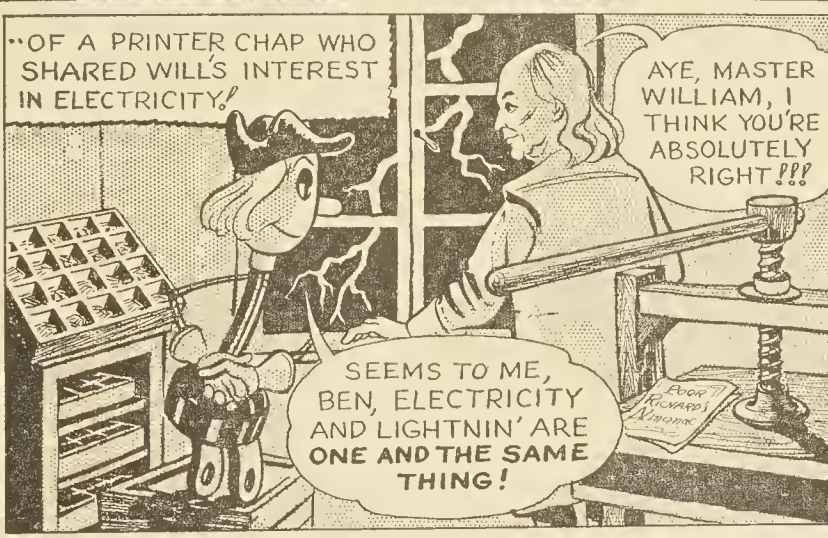
HOW ABOUT A PEEK INTO THIS OLD FAMILY ALBUM OF MINE?



WELL! LOOK AT THIS OLD PICTURE OF MY GREAT, GREAT, GREAT... (SIGH)



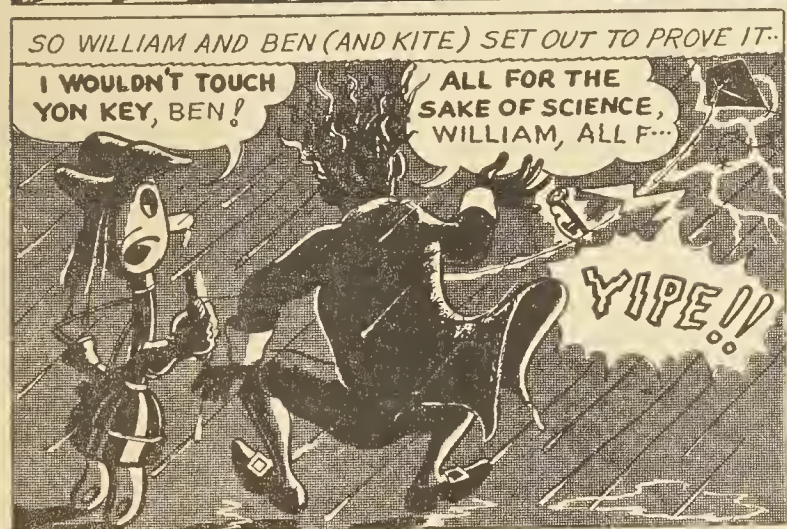
GREAT GRANDFATHER, WILLIAM WIREDHAND (THE FIRST!) - BORN 250 YEARS AGO. WENT TO PHILADELPHIA AND BECAME A CLOSE FRIEND--



OF A PRINTER CHAP WHO SHARED WILL'S INTEREST IN ELECTRICITY?

AYE, MASTER WILLIAM, I THINK YOU'RE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT!!!

SEEMS TO ME, BEN, ELECTRICITY AND LIGHTNIN' ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING!

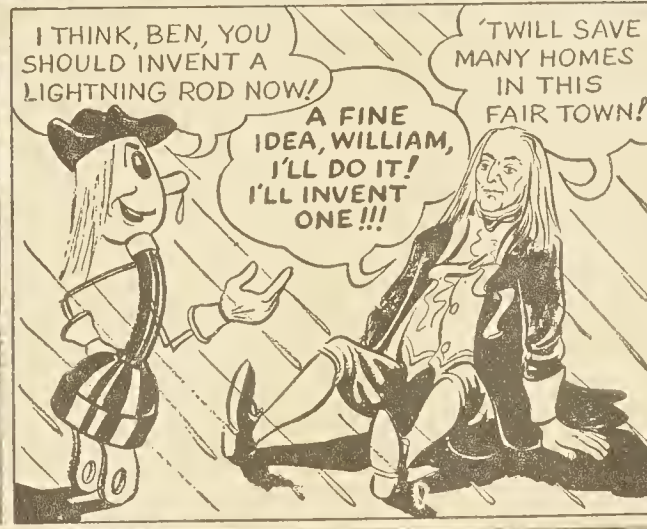


SO WILLIAM AND BEN (AND KITE) SET OUT TO PROVE IT--

I WOULDN'T TOUCH YON KEY, BEN!

ALL FOR THE SAKE OF SCIENCE, WILLIAM, ALL F--

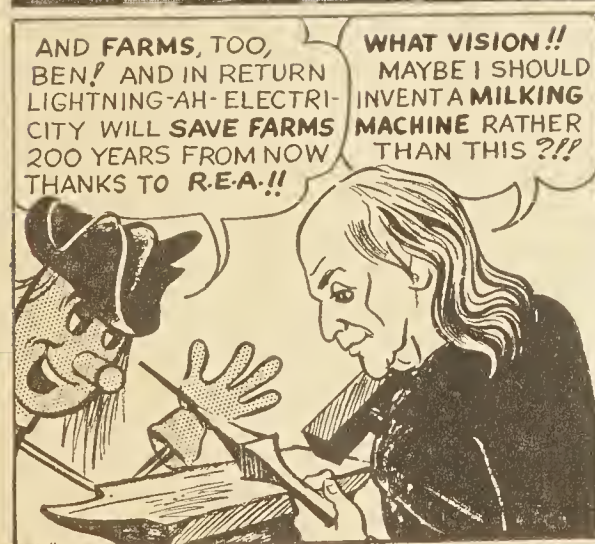
YIPE!!



I THINK, BEN, YOU SHOULD INVENT A LIGHTNING ROD NOW!

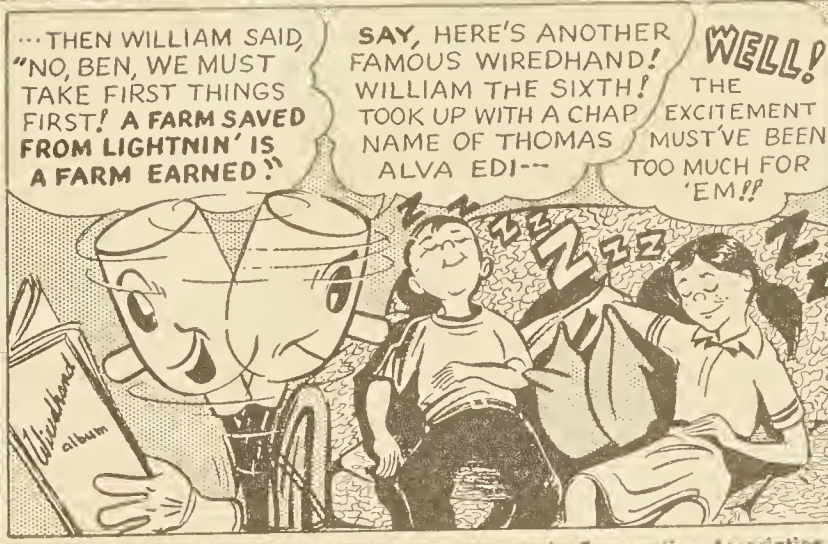
'Twill SAVE MANY HOMES IN THIS FAIR TOWN!

A FINE IDEA, WILLIAM, I'LL DO IT! I'LL INVENT ONE!!!



AND FARMS, TOO, BEN? AND IN RETURN LIGHTNING-AH- ELECTRICITY WILL **SAVE FARMS** 200 YEARS FROM NOW THANKS TO R.E.A.!!

WHAT VISION!! MAYBE I SHOULD INVENT A **MILKING MACHINE** RATHER THAN THIS ???



...THEN WILLIAM SAID, "NO, BEN, WE MUST TAKE FIRST THINGS FIRST! A FARM SAVED FROM LIGHTNIN' IS A FARM EARNED!"

SAY, HERE'S ANOTHER FAMOUS WIREDHAND! WILLIAM THE SIXTH! TOOK UP WITH A CHAP NAME OF THOMAS ALVA EDI--

WELL!

THE EXCITEMENT MUST'VE BEEN TOO MUCH FOR 'EM!!

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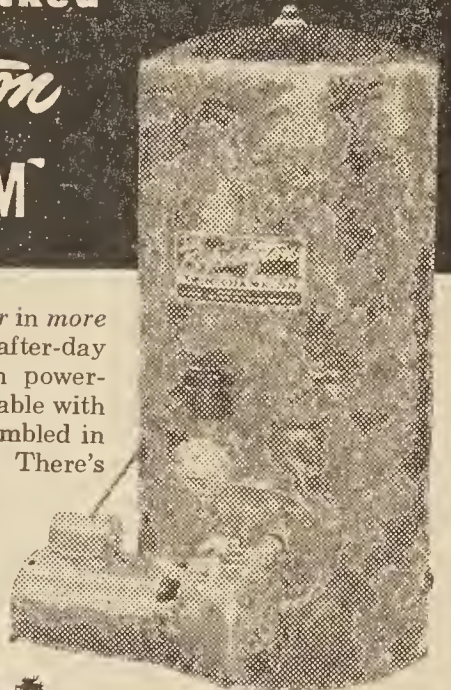
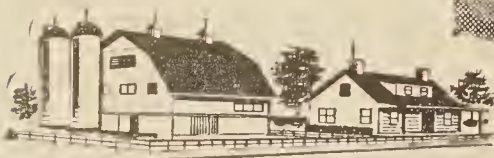
SLOW DOWN AND LIVE ON NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

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WATER SYSTEM

Modern farms require *more water in more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service*. You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your need*. Completely automatic. Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Rush coupon for additional information.



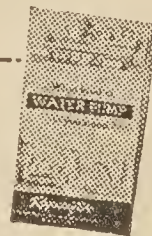
This 42-gal. vertical tank TWIN Champion meets FHA requirements.

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*TRADEMARK

See the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller package model that loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency; Quick-Connect flange for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe.

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Hells Canyon Case Now in the Courts

The Hells Canyon battleline was drawn as comprehensive development versus partial development of the middle stretch of the Snake River—not the popularly conceived public versus private power issue—in the National Hells Canyon Association's brief filed before the U. S. Court of Appeals last month.

The NHCA brief urged the Court of Appeals to reverse the Federal Power Commission's decision approving the Idaho Power Company's three small dams for the Hells Canyon section on the grounds that it was accomplished through "administrative lawlessness," and constituted "wasteful underdevelopment" of the vast hydro-electric and flood control potential of the Snake River.

The FPC's approval of the three small dams in preference to a high Federal Hells Canyon project to fully develop the Snake River potential, proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation, was based on "arbitrary distortions and inconsistencies," the appeal brief declared.

The law firm of Mrs. Evelyn Cooper and Lucien Hilmer filed the brief in behalf of NHCA, NRECA and eight Washington utility districts. Each of the petitioners had endorsed the Bureau of Reclamation's proposed high Hells Canyon Dam for comprehensive development.

"From stem to stern," the brief declared, FPC's approval of Idaho Power's three small dams and its post-decision approval of change in construction design, "constitute both in substance and in procedure, an historic example of administrative lawlessness."

The Hells Canyon battle dates back to 1950, when the Army Corps of Engineers presented a comprehensive plan for the development of the Columbia River Basin. Congress has never authorized the Hells Canyon project, although a bill by Sen. Wayne Morse (Oreg.) has been approved by subcommittees in both the Senate and the House in the present Congress. Former President Harry Truman and Former Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman planned to fight the Idaho Power Company's three small dams by intervening before FPC.

Approximately four months after Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay took office, the Department of Interior withdrew an intervenors' petition before the FPC.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

EFFICIENCY RULES

(Continued from Page 29)

pots and pans are needed, get stainless steel—they're easier to clean.

Put your electric servants to work. Learn to use your kitchen appliances to their maximum efficiency. Take stock of the appliances you own now, and consider those that would help improve your work load. Keep your appliances in good working order by following manufacturer's directions for cleaning.

Keep your morale up. A radio will help. So will gaily colored decals and fresh looking curtains. (If curtains are near the stove, make sure they are fireproof and of a dark color that cooking fumes that turn light curtains grey won't show.) Make sure you too are protected—no reason for your hands to be irritated by harsh detergents and water. Some detergents and soaps take natural oils away from your skin. Keep hand lotion available near your sink.

If you want to remember it, write it down. Keep paper and pencil handy—make a "want list" as things come to your attention for your next visit to town, keep a file for recipes, an appointment calendar for listing Home Demonstration Club dates, church meetings, P. T. A., etc.

Stack supplies efficiently. Store dishes vertically—they'll be less likely to chip and easier to remove. And be sure to make full use of cubage—the space between one shelf and another. Perhaps shelves should be closer together.

Protect your eyesight. Lighting should be from directly above the work table. A flush ceiling fixture or one set against the ceiling exposes the least surface to dirt. A hanging fixture should be more than decorative—make sure it's easy to clean and refill.

Don't overload one worker. There's no reason why you should do all the work. In serving meals and cleaning up, the whole family can help. The secret is planning—deciding who will do what and when. The system will become habit after a time.

Clean up as you go along. As soon as pots and pans are emptied, fill them with sudsy water and place them back on the stove—out of the way. Remove soiled dishes as soon as possible—before food hardens on them. Scrape dishes clean, sponge lightly, and put them to soak in a tub of sudsy water. This way, the dishes will partly clean themselves.

Power Company Tax Subsidies Total \$4-Billion Since 1951

What's good for the goose is good for the gander, NRECA economist Dr. Clay L. Cochran implied last month, while urging Congress to cancel interest requirements on Federal power projects equivalent to the subsidies given to privately owned electric utilities through rapid tax amortization certificates.

Testifying before the Joint Senate and House Public Works and Interior Subcommittees' hearings on a proposed 40% rate increase for Southwestern Power Administration, Cochran charged that Office of Defense Mobilization has given the nation's power companies interest-free loans in excess of \$2.7-billion to expand their power facilities.

Cochran told the subcommittee members that the total benefits accrued from the interest-free loan by the power companies over a 33 year period would exceed \$4-billion. Additionally, he pointed out that power companies have applications for \$1.6-billion awaiting approval by the office of Defense Mobilization.

He explained that it was inconceivable that one government agency (Interior) could be raising Federal power rates to rural electrics and other preference customers, at the same time that another agency (Office of Defense Mobilizations) was giving huge subsidies to the non-preference element in the electric utility industry.

NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis and Charles Robinson, NRECA engineer, along with Angus McDonald, assistant legislative secretary for National Farmers Union, and Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, also testified at the inquiry chairmanned by Sen. Robert Kerr (Okla.)

Cochran told the Committee that it was unfair to discuss reallocating costs of Federal projects without discussing tax write-off subsidies received by power companies.

Reviewing the history of the tax write-off program, Cochran pointed out that nowhere in the Internal Revenue Act of 1951 and the subsequent act of 1954, is there any specific mention that Congress intended privately-owned electric utilities to participate in the program.

Additionally, he pointed out many of the projects that ODM has approved for tax subsidies cannot be justified under a strict interpretation of the

Act, which provides subsidy for only the part of an electric utility project that relates to defense effort. Recently, ODM broadened its authorizing regulations for tax write-offs to cover "defense mobilization" rather than the "national defense" limitation.

Cochran contended that it was inequitable to give rich corporations interest-free loans and then turn around to levy 2½ to 4% interest charges on inflated cost allocations at Federal power projects, which is the current policy of the Administration.

Generally, the rapid tax write-off certificates allow the power company to depreciate a facility 20% per year over a five year period. Normally, a power company depreciates facilities at a rate of 3% over 33½ years, said Cochran.

Depreciation of a million dollar project over a five year period would be \$200,000 a year. Under the normal procedure it would be only \$30,000, he continued. The difference between the two procedures, after deducting the 52% corporate tax on net income, is \$88,400 in taxes retained per year. Multiplying that by five reveals the total interest free loan. Assuming that the power company would earn 6% annually on the loan at the money market, a 6% return on the interest-free loan projected over 33½ year life of the project provides the total subsidy involved, Cochran explained.

If Chicks Eat Less Stimulate Appetite

Are your chicks eating you out of house and home? Well, it's when they start dawdling over their feed that you have to worry.

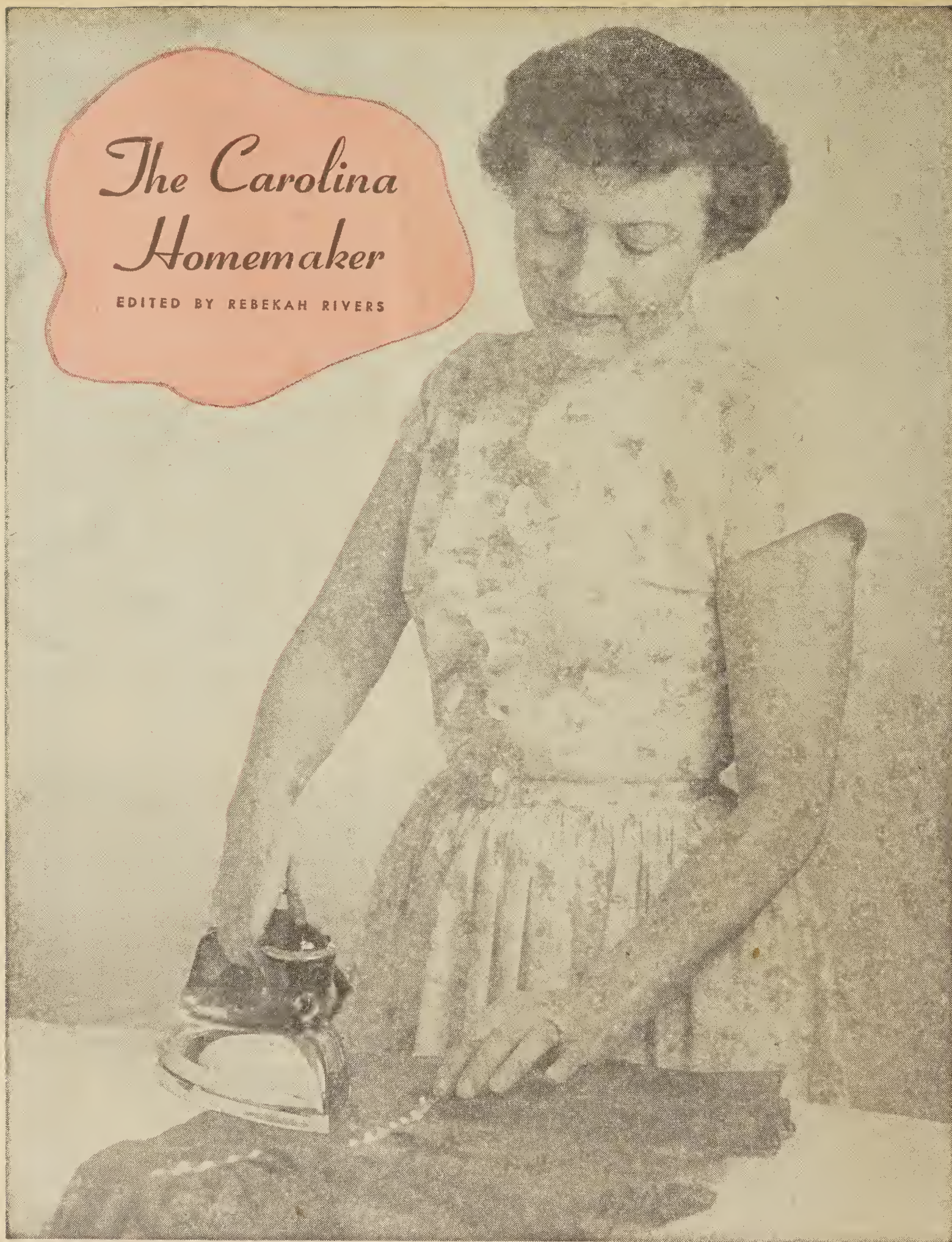
State College extension poultrymen point out that as chicks grow, they will eat more feed. The need will be greater for each week during the growing period. When chicks slow down or stop eating, there's trouble ahead.

The poultry specialists say that if chicks eat less feed today than they did yesterday, the poultryman should try to stimulate appetites by using wet mash, pellets, crumbles, or an antibiotic in the drinking water or feed. But the specialists warned not to feed more wet mash than the chicks can consume in 20 to 30 minutes.

One-half cup of molasses to each gallon of water for two days is also a good way to stimulate appetites.

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



STEAM your troubles away...

Ironing Troubles, that is — The Secret is A Modern miracle — The Steam Iron

• Several years ago when electricity first became plentiful to the rural residents of North Carolina, surveys showed that one of the first appliances bought by the lady of the newly-electrified farm house was an electric iron.

Since that time, the rural homemaker has come to take this small, but, oh, so valuable, appliance for granted, and it has become a necessity rather than the luxury it once represented in her life. Should she be polled today for her preferences among the electric appliances in order of their importance, we're pretty confident that the iron would be listed way high on the list—particularly if she grew up in the flat-iron school.

This appliance has undergone a number of changes since its invention: The design has been streamlined, different weights and sizes have been manufactured, temperature controls have been added, and, finally, the steam iron is available to homemakers.

The steam iron, we believe, is one of the most exciting features of the small appliance lines. If you're in the market for a new iron, take a look at the new convertible steam-dry iron at your favorite appliance shop—and if you have a new dry iron in the home, better check the advantages of the steam-iron so you can include one at a later date in your appliance-buying program.

The steam iron is a wonderful laundry servant, and, like most electric servants, it completes the ironing job fast and easily—in fact, faster and easier than its predecessor, the standard dry iron. To begin with, this appliance saves time and temper for the homemaker by doing away with one of the "peskiest" processes in ironing: sprinkling. With a flip of a button or the turn of a knob, the ironer can have steam for the parts needing moisture, dryness for other parts.

For rural homemakers, one of the most attractive features of the steam iron is that it cuts down on the amount of necessary professional dry cleaning and pressing. This is a great work-saver for families living a distance from professional cleaners—it is also a money-saver. Most woolens can be pressed without a pressing cloth with tailor-perfect results. For shiny, tightly-woven, hardsurfaced fabrics a thin piece of cloth or tissue paper may be necessary to avoid "shine" on collars, pockets and other double-stitched thickness. When in doubt, the homemaker should steam on the wrong side. A

steam iron in the family usually results in better-groomed members, for it is comparatively easy to press a woolen dress or suit with a steam iron, whereas, when pressing clothes are a necessity, woolen clothes are often worn to the untidy look before pressing.

For the home sewer this appliance is indispensable for pressing seams as one sews to give that professional touch instead of the "home made" look. In addition, she can shrink woolens, shape sleeves, press-in sharp creases, and shrink out excess fullness in hems and borders. She can see what she's doing, too, since the old wet pressing cloth is a thing of the past with a modern steam and dry iron.

Practically all fabrics can be steam-ironed with the exception of heavier cottons and linens and starched clothes such as men's dress shirts and heavy table linen. Well suited for steam ironing are practically all synthetic fabrics, rayons, nylons, acetates, etc.,

which are used today in sport shirts, play clothes, blouses, and many other garments.

Corduroy, specially finished cottons and knit goods also steam iron nicely. Then, too, there is a large portion of every family's weekly wash which does not require expert ironing and can be speedily rough-ironed with steam. Included in this group are pajamas, shorts, dungarees, and work shirts, sheets, dishtowels, pillow cases, etc.

Other advantages of the steam iron include: pressing and crisping veiling on hats, reviving men's felt hats, blocking woolen sweaters and socks, refreshing wilted fake flowers.

The steam iron safeguards delicate fabrics, because steam often protects what heat might destroy. The steam from the iron is cooler than the iron itself, and this steam provides a protective cushion between the hot sole-plate and delicate fabrics.

Most of the newer model steam irons of the major appliance manufacturers

(Continued on Page 31)

A flip of a switch (right) or the turn of a knob converts the steam iron to dry iron immediately.



Steam-pressed seams give that professional look to home styled dresses. Keep iron near sewing.

Photos Courtesy General Electric



Cool Styles For Summer

4809. Smart collarette buttons on to sundress in quick change for town! You'll get so much wear out of this combination. Misses' sizes 10-20. Size 16 dress takes $4\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-inch; collar $1\frac{1}{8}$ yds.



9084
SIZES
9-17



4809
SIZES
10-20



4501
SIZES
10-18



9342
SIZES
14½-24½



4661
SIZES
14½-24½

9342. Double diagonals are so slimming, so flattering to the half-size figure. This dress will be your summer favorite. Half sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $4\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-inch fabric.

9084. The longer lines of fashion dip gently below the waistline for the Junior Miss figure. Flattering summer dress with soft whirling skirt. Easy to sew. Junior Miss sizes 9-17. Size 13 takes $4\frac{7}{8}$ yds., 35-inch fabric.

4501. Full circle skirt and halter blouse—cool flattery for hot days. Wear with other blouses and skirts, too, for many fashion changes. Misses' sizes 10-18. Size 16 halter-blouse takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 35-inch; full-circle skirt takes 4 yds.

4661. Beautiful basic—a smart sun-style with simple lines for the half-sizer. You'll want to make several in pretty prints and solid colors. Proportioned to fit the shorter fuller figure without alteration. Half-sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes 35-inch fabric.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: **CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.** **SPRING-SUMMER Fashion BOOK, 25c Additional.**

Gloves Enhance Spring Wardrobe

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These lovely gloves with their frill cuffs will enhance your spring and summer dresses. Make several pair.

Pattern Order Form

Note: Do not use this form to order dress patterns.

April Pattern

☐ Gloves

Patterns (not pictured)

☐ Book Mark ☐ Apron
☐ Hat ☐ Bottle Warmer

Mail coupons to **Rebekah Rivers, the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.**

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Address

EMC

Like to get out

of the

kitchen earlier?



Try These

Efficiency Rules

If kitchen chores leave you completely exhausted at the end of your homemaking day, then chances are that a bit of kitchen efficiency can save you time and energy and leave you feeling a bit more chipper at the end of the day. Try to practice the following rules:

Minimize your physical movement. Keep a work table within easy reach of the stove, refrigerator and vegetable bin. If your husband or son is handy with tools, get a hinged shelf built above the work table. That way, you won't have to carry things to another shelf when your work table gets crowded.

Use "unit" loads. This means move as many things as you can at one time, instead of making many trips. With a tray or tea wagon, for example, you can carry all the silver to the table at one time. You can remove more dishes at one time, saving dozens of steps every meal.

Minimize sorting problems. Keep one can (or jar) of peas behind another, and keep soups separate from vegetables. Keep cutlery separate from flatware, and the different pieces of flatware separate from each other. You'll find that once a definite place is

provided for everything, you'll save "searching time."

Watch out for safety hazards. If you spill something, mop it up immediately. Have a good step stool handy—don't take chances climbing on a wobbly chair or table. Unplug appliances when cleaning them—you may get shocked. Use a knife rack for convenience as well as safety. Never, never, put butter on a burn. It may turn rancid and infect the whole area. Instead, coat the burn with petroleum jelly, and cover with a sterile bandage.

It's easier to push than to lift. Just common sense, you say? Well, how many times have you carried a heavy, steaming dish into the dining room? The remedy is a tea wagon or a cart of some sort. And try arranging a shelf between the refrigerator and the stove, so you can push food and pans along the shelf instead of carrying them.

Buy the best materials for the purpose. If you need a new garbage pail, get one that's galvanized—the zinc coating will protect it from corrosion. If you're buying dinnerware, find out about the new plastic, melamine. If

(Continued on Page 25)

Over The Lines with Becky

Travel Irons

We've just seen photos of a new steam travel iron (see story page 25) which folds up and fits compactly in the corner of a suit case. What with spring graduation just around the corner, we suggest that you check the possibilities of buying a travel iron (either steam or dry) for those graduates on your list who are going off to college next fall. An iron is a necessary tool for the college girl (or boy, for that matter) and the travel iron is less expensive and often times more convenient for this particular purpose than the standard iron.

More Nylon Mileage

You can get a great deal of mileage out of your hosiery dollars if you follow a few wearing and washing tips to make your prettiest hose last longer: Always wash your hose before wearing them; this removes the factory finish and adds to their elasticity. Wash one pair of nylons at a time in a glass jar half full of soap or detergent suds. Screw cap, shake jar until suds have loosened the dirt, then pour off sudsy water.

Refill the jar twice with clear rinse water and repeat shaking. Another safe way is to wear clean white cotton gloves while you wash your hose, to guard against snags from roughened cuticle or broken fingernail. Rinse and dry the gloves along with your nylons and they'll be ready for the next wearing. Dry nylons away from direct heat.

When you put your hose on, sit down and take your time. Roll each stocking down to the toe, then unroll it gently up the leg with your thumbs inside the stockings to guide it on straight. Later, reverse the same procedure—unroll your nylons instead of yanking them off.

Buy nylon hosiery in a size that's large enough. And be sure your garters have perfectly smooth metal fastenings and are comfortably adjusted. Don't fasten them on too tightly, or the stocking welts will strain and pull.

Cotton Bag Sewing

Just look at some of the delightful designs used in feed bags this year: a quaint all over design; the magical Tiny Turkish castles interwoven into

(Continued on Page 31)

• There's a spicy kitchen treat available to North Carolina homemakers these days—the appearance of a sparkling, new cookbook, edited and compiled by the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. The book, entitled, "From North Carolina Kitchens, Favorite Recipes, Old and New," is currently being distributed by county home agents and home demonstration club members.

The publication of the interesting new culinary guide culminates four years of work: gathering recipes, testing sessions, preliminary editing, and final editing. Idea for this cookbook was born in 1951 at the annual meeting of the state Federation. Club women from the four corners of North Carolina had a two-fold purpose in this venture: To preserve recipes with historical significance which have interesting variations in terminology and cooking methods; and to assemble from the Tar Heel State a collection of those recipes, both old and new, which are favorites of club members, their friends and neighbors.

A committee was appointed at this 1951 meeting, consisting of Mrs. Rufus Rhyne, chairman, Stokes County; Mrs. Graham Sawyer, Camden County; Mrs. Stephen Watson, Wilson County; Mrs. D. C. Cole, Rutherford County; and Mrs. L. C. Deaton, Montgomery County. Each of these women represented one of the six Extension Districts in North Carolina. Advisors in the project were: Virginia Wilson, Extension Nutritionist; Ruth Current, State Home Demonstration Agent; and Verna Stanton, Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent.

And then a cheerful search for the best of our state recipes was begun by home demonstration club members throughout the state. They consulted each other, the county home agent, neighbors who were not club members, and even wrote friends in other sections of the state for remembered delicacy recipes. Musty, yellowing cookbooks from Grandma's trunk in the attic were brought forth, and recipes for her special pies and cakes were carefully copied and sent off to be published for posterity.

All recipes were sent to the chairman of the committee who filed and catalogued them and checked for duplications. When all recipes were gathered, a series of testing kitchens were set up in club members homes in 52 counties. Finally the copy was ready for the printer.

A final check by the committee showed that they had received recipes representing eighty-seven of the State's

Carolina



Cookbook

100 counties. Every section of North Carolina is represented—from the mountains to the sea. And the variety is terrific: desserts, chowders, soups, beverages, bread, meats—there's even a recipe for "Snow Cream, North Carolina," the first time many of us have seen such a recipe in print.

Response to the cookbook thus far has been warm. Miss Verna Stanton, Assistant State Home Agent, says: "The cookbook has been very well received by those who have seen it. I personally think it is most interesting as a book in light of the historical treatment. Any North Carolinian would be interested in owning one."

100 YEAR OLD RECIPE

Page 133 contains a recipe with a special note from the testing committee: "It is very good and would be a good substitute for a true pound cake." They speak of Mrs. J. E. Lackey's (Caldwell County) "Clay Cake" recipe which she received from her grandmother and which is over 100 years old:

- 1 pound flour
- 1 pound sugar
- ½ dozen eggs
- ½ pound of butter
- 1 teacup of cream
- A little sateralus (soda)

Mix the ingredients together and bake in a pan. Start in oven at 375° F.

Extension Service has received requests for the book from Florida, California, Texas, Virginia, Minnesota, Georgia. One homesick Carolinian wrote from California: "I have lived here in California for eight years and like some of the Western cooked food but there is nothing that can equal our own Southern cooking."

Mena Hogan, Field Agent for the U.S.D.A. in Washington, was most enthusiastic after viewing a copy of the new book: "I think I have never seen one before which included something of the history of so many of the recipes. You can be assured that I shall try everything from the Bonney-Clabber or Loppered Milk to the Love Feast Cakes from Moravia." She ordered an extra copy for a friend who collects interesting cook books.

From its attractive green and yellow cover to the last page of the index, the club women's cook book is a delight. Not only does it contain a wealth of practical, usable recipes to delight the entire family, but throughout, there is charmingly interspersed delightful histories of the recipes. I have read it just as I would a novel!

Many of the stories accompanying the recipes have a definite place in North Carolina history. Many of them are amusing. All of them carry a bit of Tarheelia, past and present. The recipes have reached North Carolina by many means—some of them have been here since Revolutionary Days, some have been brought by settlers from other sections of the country, more recent ones have been received through pen-pal correspondence, magazines, etc. But however they came here, many of the stories are fascinating.

I've mentioned before that this is my first encounter with a Snow Cream recipe recorded in black and white. Mrs. W. Kenneth Cuyler of Durham County was impressed enough with the delicacy when she moved to the state from Ohio, that she wanted it printed in the new cook book. She offered some interesting variations: Lemon juice added to the sugar, sour cream instead of sweet, the addition of chocolate syrup or maple syrup instead of sugar.

And then there's a Jeff Davis Pie, General Lee's favorite cake, and Mary Todd Lincoln's white cake.

It's a completely fascinating book and one I'm sure every rural homemaker will want. It has great possibilities for Christmas gifts, too. Copies may be obtained for \$1.00 from county home agents.

GLENN—a boy who needed a farm and a family

(Continued from Page 13)

tual adoption was a long one, consisting of detailed and conscientious child and parent interviews, personality studies, community investigations, and, finally, completed recommendations on the advisability of legal adoption. But the processing was worth while, for the Jones family knew that Glenn had been placed in their homes only after very careful consideration of every possible factor. And Glenn could accept them as his "folks," confidently knowing that every care had been exercised to find him a wholesome, stable home in which to live.

The Jones found Glenn (and he found them) through the services of the Older Children's Program of the Children's Home Society of North Carolina, the only state-wide voluntary-supported agency licensed to handle adoptions in this state. Through this program, hundreds of children just like Glenn have found happy, stable homes, and, by this same token, hundreds of childless couples have known the joys and the challenge of a child in the home.

The Older Children's Program began six years ago when officials of the state's orphanages and the Children's Home Society realized that, though the demand for adoptable infants far exceeds the supply (there are usually at least ten applicants for every adoptable infant), very little had been done to encourage the adoption of school-age children. Many, many prospective parents in this state have been grievously disappointed when they have failed to receive the requested baby. Too often, these couples fail to think about the possibility of school-age adoptions.

The Children's Home Society, backed by reams of case studies made in connection with adoptions, can attest to the great possibilities of adopting older children . . . and it can point to concrete proof of the challenge, satisfaction and rewards of such a step. Such proof is Glenn's story.

Today there are a great many children in the older age group who need the love and stability of a good home to guide them through the paths that lead to a satisfying and profitable adult life. A goodly number of these children have farm backgrounds, and the Children's Home Society is anxious to see them once again take rural roots. Just as there are many farm children who need a home, there must

be an equal number of farm families in this state who have room in their hearts and homes and a genuine need for a child.

Many families who have played with the idea of adoption are confronted with a bevy of questions: If we adopt a child, will we run into legal difficulties with remaining members of his family at a later date? Can we be absolutely sure of the physical and mental state of the child we adopt? If we adopt a school-age child, will his emotional and behavior pattern be so formed by his earlier life that we cannot truly ever call him our own?

Glenn's story, we believe, explains the conscientious processing of adoption requests, and answers these questions.

If you have considered the adoption of an older child, consult the Children's Home Society of North Carolina (remember that all adoptions are made through this agency—North Carolina's orphanages are not licensed to perform this service), 740 Chestnut Street, Greensboro. Wait until they find a child who will fit compatibly into your home. Accept the child for the year's trial period, and, if everyone is in agreement at the end of that time, petition the court for legal adoption.

STRETCH YOUR FREEZER

(Continued from Page 9)

made of cellophane, polyethylene (usually called plastic), treated parchment and pliofilm. Be sure to buy bags made especially for frozen foods. The canning tin can (even though it is round) is a good space-saver, too. Food freezes faster in metal containers than in others under the same conditions. Tightly closed and stored at zero degrees, they keep food in almost perfect condition.

Except for special occasions (Christmas and Thanksgiving turkey, which should be frozen whole), cut your turkeys into turkey steaks, rolls, or pieces. Making a turkey roll takes time (and a little knife skill) but it saves space.

If these things fail to meet your needs, and even after adapting these practices your freezer is still crowded, perhaps you need more freezer space. But, regardless of how much you buy or rent, use it efficiently.

STEAM IRON

(Continued from Page 27)

are lighter and easier to handle than the earlier models, and are designed to put more steam over a wider area. The steam principle has been adapted to the travel iron, and a light-weight folding steam iron for traveling can now be purchased. This is an excellent idea for college students. The steam iron retails for approximately \$14.95 and the travel iron sells at around \$10.

The problem of the type steam water—tap or distilled—faces every purchaser of a new steam iron. Here are the facts:

Tap water, even though chemically purified for human consumption, still contains a percentage of minerals, such as lime. When tap water is used continually in any steam iron, the minerals are deposited around the vents and openings within the iron. As these deposits build up over a period of time, the vents and openings become clogged, stopping the flow of water and steam. Although the iron will continue to operate as a dry iron, it may fail to steam properly.

Most manufacturers of steam irons strongly recommend the use of distilled water to insure years of easier, more carefree ironing. For other points on the care of this jewel-of-an-appliance, the owner should follow carefully the manufacturers' directions.

OVER THE LINES

(Continued from Page 29)

and that's not all. A dainty all over pattern is made of row upon row of old fashioned gas lamps. Apples pierced by arrows are scattered over one imaginative print. Another delightful design looks good enough to eat, with pink fruit tumbling out of blue baskets. Looks as though feed-bag sewing will be fun this spring and summer. Consult McCall's and Simplicity pattern books for patterns for cotton bag sewing. The new styles are yummy!

Dish towel sewing is another innovation in the fashion and home decorating scene. From standard, attractive dishtowel and wash cloths, a bevy of charming things can be made: aprons, curtains, skirt and blouse, picnic place mats, baby outfits. Here's a "recipe" for a kitchen curtain: (You'll need three dish towels.) 1. Cut one towel in half and sew ends together for valance. 2. Stitch one towel on each end of valance. 3. Fold top down 1½" and hem for curtain rod.

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NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS EACH MONTH

Aromatic Tobacco Gains in Favor

Increasing interest in aromatic tobacco has kept quite a few North Carolina farmers on the move lately.

R. H. Crouse, State College extension agronomy specialist, says that farmers from at least 12 different counties have visited some of the more progressive aromatic tobacco growers in Wilkes County during the past few months.

And the farmers, who went to the Wilkes County agent's office in Wilkesboro for directions to individual farms, have been making many favorable comments about what they have seen, Crouse adds.

Crouse says that when these farmers go back and put these improved methods on their own farms this year, the information, through properly conducted demonstrations, will be passed on to many farmers who won't have to drive to a distant county to get it first hand.

But Crouse admits that seeing and talking to an experienced grower can mean much toward satisfying a prospective new grower about the possibilities of growing a new crop.

Broiler Feeding Efficiency Tops

Broiler feeding efficiency is moving ahead of other livestock, according to Clayton P. Libeau, poultry and egg marketing specialist at N. C. State College.

Libeau says that broilers take a smaller quantity of feed per pound of edible meat produced than any other meat producing animal. Hogs require the smallest quantity of feed per calorie of food energy product, but much of this food energy is fat, he explains.

Turkeys use more feed per pound of gain than hogs, but produce cheaper protein. Beef cattle consume more feed units per pound output than any other class of meat animal; however, if pasture is excluded, cattle take a little less feed per pound of protein than hogs.

What does all this talk of feed efficiency mean to you?

Libeau says that for one thing improved feeding efficiency increases specialization, means larger farms, bigger incomes, and make price competition tough on the small producer.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

INTRODUCTION

During a congressional campaign the Republican and Democratic candidates met at the same time in a town with only one large auditorium.

The sheriff, who had to sweep out the courthouse, told the candidates they'd have to have their meetings at the same time because he didn't intend to sweep twice in one day.

And it was up to this sheriff to introduce the opposing candidates. He arose and said, "I want to present to you a man who, above anyone, has the welfare of each and every one of you at heart. More than anyone I know, he is devoted to our great and glorious state. He understands, as no other man, the problems of our great nation; I know of no other who is so expert in foreign affairs, education, economics, taxation. . . ."

Then the sheriff turned to the candidates and asked: "Which of you polecats wants to talk first?"

* * *

POSSUM

The father played possum while his youngsters tried their best to rouse him from a Sunday afternoon nap to take them for a promised walk. Finally, his five-year-old daughter pried open one of his eyelids, peered carefully, then reported: "He's still in there."



"Now I know what he means when he says business stinks."

Hale!

PESSIMIST

The parents of a solemn little boy were worried about his morbid outlook on life, and decided to send him away to his aunt in the country for a holiday.

Seeing him off at the station they suddenly noticed that on the label of his suitcase he had written: "In case of accident, this was Bobby Smith."

PRETTY BAD

"Pull over, buster," said the cop. "You haven't got a tail light."

The driver stopped, got out and examined the back of the car. He looked so positively horrified that the policeman was actually moved with sympathy. "It's bad, mister," said the cop, "but not that bad."

Recovering his voice, the motorist stammered, "It's not the tail light—what's happened to my trailer?"

* * *

TALKING PIG

There's the story of the farmer who had a talking pig. The farmer was one of those self-knowing men who kept everything to himself, and nobody would ever have known about the remarkable animal if a visitor hadn't discovered the fact. When he did, he shouted a stream of excited questions at the farmer.

"How long have you had this pig?"

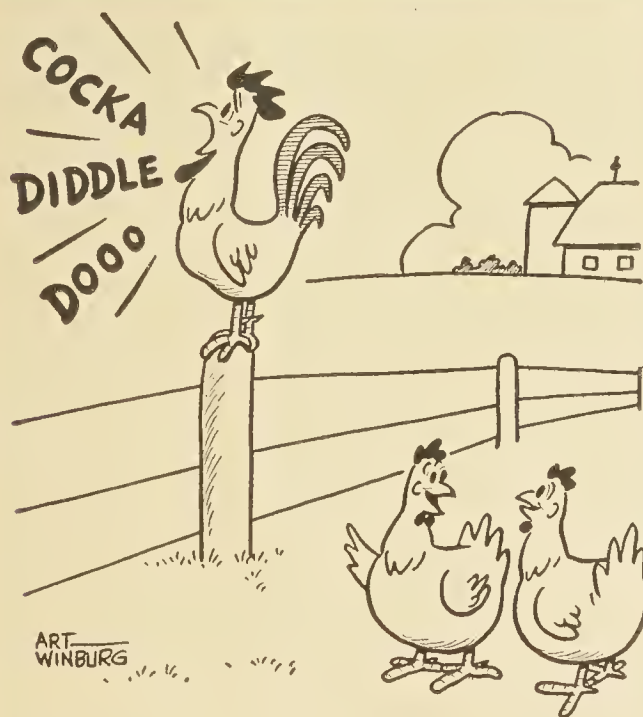
The farmer answered, "Two years."

The visitor's eyes popped. "How long has the pig been talking?"

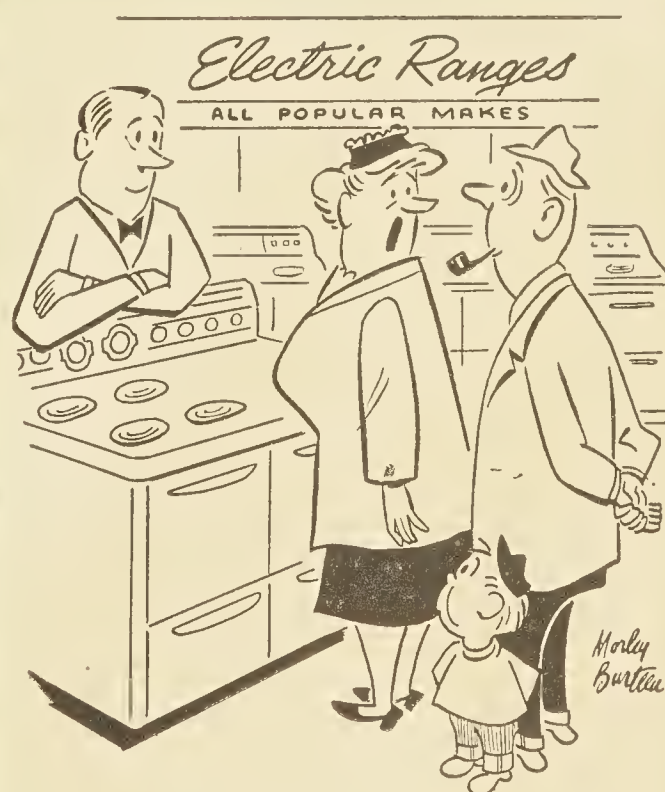
"Two years," answered the farmer.

"Great Heavens, man!" the visitor exclaimed. "Why have you never told anyone about this?"

The farmer sighed and answered: "Well, I thought he'd outgrow it."



"He can't doodle."



"... and in addition, there is the great saving on matches."

Politics and REA

It is perhaps inevitable that in an election year the word "politics" sometimes creeps into discussions of rural electrification—particularly at the national level. We thought our colleague, Mark Bonner, had some interesting things to say on that subject in *Rural Louisiana* last month. The following words are his:

Politics has no place in the rural electrification program. Extreme partisanship can only weaken its structure, just as it has damaged the general farm picture during the past few years.

With another presidential election coming up, we are going to be offered many partisan dishes, some of which won't be tasty. But that shouldn't becloud the undeniable fact that our political system, with all its faults, is the most responsible, the most humane, the most decent and the most magnificent instrument ever devised by man to keep himself unshackled and free to pursue the dictates of his own mind, talents and conscience.

Partisanship is not an evil per se. It is a necessary instrument of democracy. And, generally, it is a good thing. It only becomes an evil when individuals within the parties put selfish interest and ambitions above both party and country.

Diverse views can be healthy. Closed minds never are.



And What is Politics?

And while we're giving forth with political words of wisdom, let us unburden a few woes, too. How, during this season of "pointing with pride," is a non-partisan editor supposed to editorialize?

Adjectives which ordinarily would make congressmen grin suddenly become barbs; words of praise for an incumbent make a contender swear you're trying to re-elect him.

For our brothers on the independent publications, this is the happy season. For us, it is a nightmare. We can't even be for the weather, because everyone knows the Democrats caused the droughts just to embarrass the Republicans. Next year, so help us, we'll be against something.



TOO FAT?

TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

The electric industry is the fastest growing major industry in the United States. This has been consistently true for over 50 years; it will, by all tokens, continue to be true long into the indefinite future.

Roy Zook, REA's assistant administrator for electrification, gave Tarheel Electric's board of directors something to think about on this subject during the Association's fifth annual meeting in Raleigh last month. Roy said that demands for electric service will so increase that electric cooperatives will double their facilities in the next 15-20 years—and do the same thing again 15-20 years later.

What does this mean for North Carolina's 32 rural electric systems? The figures may seem fantastic, but here they are:

Our cooperatives have already invested some \$98,000,000 in system facilities. By 1970-1975 this investment will increase to nearly \$200,000,000. And by 1985-1990 it will increase to nearly \$400,000,000.

This sounds like mighty big business for farm people to be undertaking. But that's what was said (by the power companies, we remember) 20

years ago when a \$100,000 loan from REA was considered to be an awful lot of money.

The fact is that North Carolina's 170,000 rural electric consumers have been in big business for many years. And they are meeting the ever increasing demands of big business successfully, year after year.

It all seems to boil down to this: Every year more and more of us put electricity to work through applications that have long been developed. Every year we develop new and more effective applications of electricity—both in the home and on the farm. These new applications not only make for better living; they also better our ability to make a living. And thus our need for more and more electricity knows no end—especially when each kilowatt-hour gets cheaper the more kilowatt-hours we use.

It will behoove co-op members to bear these things in mind when, during the coming months and years, it is proposed to increase their co-op's debt limit from five to (well, let's take Roy Zook at his word) 50 million dollars!

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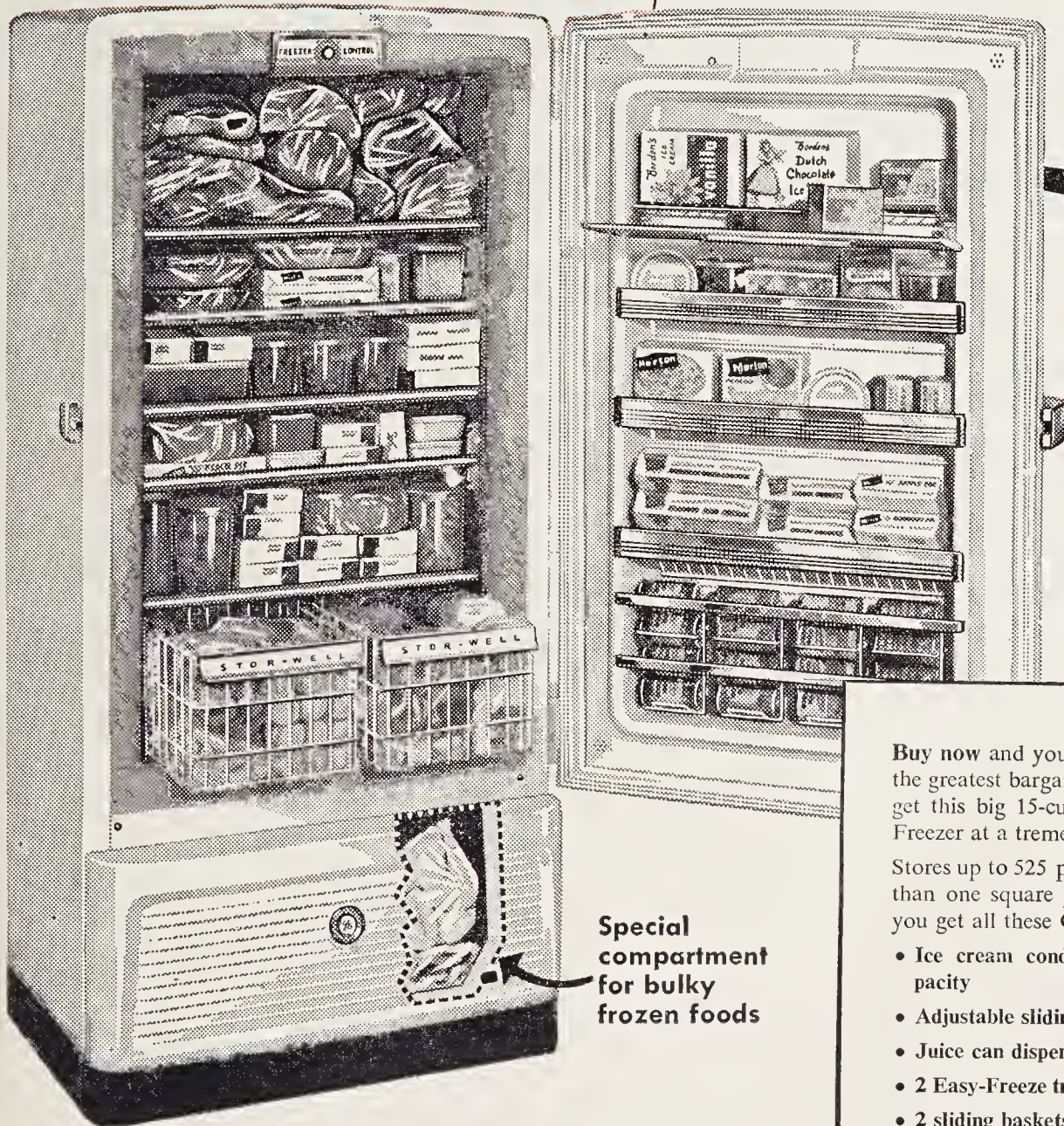
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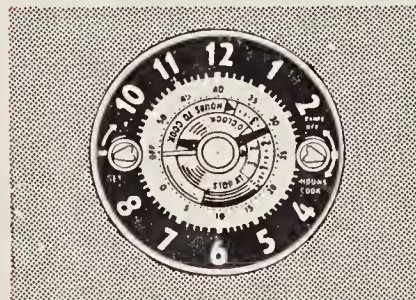
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